The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

# The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia: BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 29 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

## SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

| Date of Sailing About. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1915 | | | | |
| 6th Feb. | Kaisar-i-Hind | 1500 | .... | .. |
| 13th ,, | Salsette | 16000 | Mooltan | 10000 |
| 20th ,, | Persia | 8000 | .... | .. |
| 27th ,, | Moldavia | 0000 | .... | .. |
| 6th March | Caledonia | 18000 | .... | 8000 |
| 13th ,, | Salsette | 6000 | Egypt | 8000 |
| 20th ,, | India | 8000 | .... | .. |
| 27th ,, | Salsette | 6000 | Medina | 12500 |
| 3rd April | Arabia | 8000 | .... | .. |
| 10th ,, | Salsette | 6000 | Mongolia | 10000 |
| 17th ,, | Kaisar-i-Hind | 1500 | .... | .. |
| 24th ,, | Salsette | 16000 | Malwa | 11000 |
| 1st May .. | Persia | 8000 | .... | .. |

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamers.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

| Steamers. | Commander. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kivin Maru | B. Tsuda | 3808 | 24th Jan. | 4th Feb |
| Iyo Maru | K. Okamoto | 3320 | 6th Feb. | 18th Feb. |
| Bombay Maru | S. Nacaya | 4625 | 12th Feb. | 25th Feb. |
| Tosan Maru | Y. Nakano | 3954 | 24th Feb. | 7th March |

For Freight apply to —

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

## PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of material from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

## GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

Kasagra is the most pleasant and effective remedy ever produced for gently and permanently curing bowel torpidity and the many disorders dependent thereon. D.20

## SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Karachi about. | Leave Bombay about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| City of Karachi | 5573 | 5th Feb. | .. |
| City of Paris | 9,239 | 20th. March | 22nd March |
| City of Cairo | 7,700 | 10th April | 12th April. |
| City of Karachi | 5,573 | .... | 1st May |
| City of Calcutta | 7,636 | .... | 5th May |
| City of Poona | 7,474 | 12th May | .. |
| City of Birmingham | 7,497 | 5th June | .. |

| FARES. | 1st class Single. | 1st class Returns. | 2nd class Single. | 2nd class Returns. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Marseilles | 578 | 891 | 429 | 649 |
| Londonvia Marseilles | 653 | 1,091 | 489 | 639 |
| Liverpool | 605 | 957 | 462 | 784 |
| London via Marseilles out from Liverpool. | .. | 999 | .. | 737 |

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

## BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital ..... £2,000,000
Paid up Capital ..... £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £1,100,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Chittagong | Zanzibar |
| Bombay | Rangoon | Mombasa |
| Madras | Mandalay | Nairobi |
| Karachi | Colombo | Nakuru |
| Lahore | Kandy | Kisuma |
| Amritsar | Newera-Elliya | Jinja |
| Delhi | Aden (Camp) | Kampala |
| Cawnpore | Aden (Steamer Point) | Entebbe |
| Tuticorin | | |
| Cochin | | |

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH.
Acting Manager.

Post Box. 121.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized and Issued ... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 12,50,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 11,42,792
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, Patiala, Jamoo and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

## SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons Sailing date. Time. Routes.

LHASA, 2,184, Friday, 5th February Direct
LINGA, 2,185, Mon. 8th February.*
DWARKA, 1,695 Thursday, 11th February

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 4,645 tons, on Thursday 11th February calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BARODA," 3,172 tons on 5th February, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, P. Bunder, Dwarka C. Mandvie, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "CHAKDINA," 3,035 tons, about 8th February, calling at Lamoo, Mombassa Zanzibar. Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Maurritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

5th February 1915.

## F. CORNAGLIA.

BOMBAY AND POONA,

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES,

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments,

*ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.*

## F. CORNAGLIA.

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

## BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 30,000,000
RESER FUND ..... „ 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antung Hsein | Liaoyang | Pekin |
| Changchun | Calcutta | Ryojun (Port Arthur) |
| Dairen (Dalney) | London | San Francisco |
| Hankow | Lyons | Shanghai |
| Harbin | Fengtien | Tiehling |
| Hongkong | (Mukden) | Tientsin |
| Honolulu | Nagasaki | Tokyo |
| Kobe | Newchwang | Tsingtau |
| Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.) | New York | |
| | Osaka | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

## BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital ..... £1,500,000
Called-up Capital ..... £ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £ 900,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan. and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

## SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

| Steamers. | Tonnage. | Captain | Leave Bombay about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. "Masilia" | 5,091 | J.Thompson | 23rd Feb1915 |
| S.S. "Olympia" | 5,124 | J.L.Henderson | 8thMarch1915 |
| S.S. "Scindia" | 5,106 | Wm. Kelso | 15th March.1915 |
| S.S. "Elysia" | 6,368 | J. Kinnaird | 28th March.1915 |
| S.S. "Cirvasia" | 6,723 | C.F.Osborne R.N.R. | 17th April.191 |
| S.S. "Castalia" | 6,388 | .... | 24th April.1915 |

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

| | Single. Rs. | Return. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez | 413 | 627 |
| Bombay to Port Said | 446 | 677 |
| Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool | 578 | 924 |
| Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool | 653 | 999 |
| to Gibralter | 590 | 891 |
| to Liverpool | 605 | 957 |
| Bombay to New York | 841 | 1,429 |
| Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez | 446 | ... |

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in very cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

## THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C. WAX.

*BOMBAY AGENTS:*

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 2031 *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

## For 50 Years the World's Perfect Choice.

## GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

OF UNEXAMPLED VALUES IN

## PIANOS

OF CULTU E

THIS DAY AND DAILY

As understood by the world and the democracy of the nation who manufactured them, and not of the variety spelt with a "K" as has been demonstrated by the Kaiser, his military entourage and perjured Statesmen of the Reichstag.

Please send for details and particulars of reduced prices.

(Rs. 20 in every Rs. 100.)

## MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBA & POONA.

## ICO

When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying for in this age of adulteration and frauds. Those, however, who buy our.—

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only cent percent. value of their money but more.

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is not a substitute for Ghee or Butter but a substance par excellence suitable for cooking, frying, rendering, baking and salad dressing.

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is now used by leading families hotels, restaurants and cafes, It is highly spoken of by Surgeon and Mr. Walness (Miraj); Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I. C. S., (Collector of Surat.) Dr. Patwardhan (Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur), Prof. Dhakmarwala (*Vice* Principal of Bombay Veterinary College) and Dr. Harold Mann.

## THE INDIAN COTTON OIL CO. LTD.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

## BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE.—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from September 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

What's the use of coughing when Zymole Trokeys will stop it? They are pleasing in appearance and taste, thoroughly antiseptic and contain nothing injurious. B-17

## BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

*Free!* *Free!!* *Free!*

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Das's

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY

80/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

Dull headache, brain in a muddle, easily irritated? Take Stearns' Headache Cure; one wafer brings a smile. Easy to carry, easy to take. G.17

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse 1. now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

## WANTED.

WANTED—A Trained Kindergarten Teacher, for Quetta Grammar School. Salary Rs. 75 with free Board and Lodging in the school.—Apply CHAPLAIN, Quetta. 3022

WANTED active canvassing agents for a local Association on liberal commission. Apply sharp to Box No. 98, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5292

WANTED POST as NURSING SUPERINTENDENT or Theatre Sister. Women's Hospital preferred: Address Miss HUTCHINSON, Theatre Sister, CAMA HOSPITAL, Bombay. 5288

WANTED Ladies and gentlemen going abroad, to advantageously sell their furniture etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 1, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5257.

WANTED good GOANESE COOK. Must be willing to do camping. Apply by letter to G. SEARLE, I.C.S., Nagpur, C.P. 3027

NEWSPAPER work, wanted by competent proof Reader for a few hours every evening (6-30—11-30). Would render appreciable help. "ECONOMICAL," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5296

WANTED by European Firm capable LADY SHORTHAND-TYPIST. Lengthy business experience not essential. Apply to Box No. 99, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5300

SMALL FURNISHED ROOM with separate bathroom attached required by young Englishman. Must be cheap. Apply to Box No. 505 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3090

WANTED immediately a graduate for a CENTRAL INDIA HIGH SCHOOL on a salary of Rs. 45—5—75 in six years. Apply with copies of testimonials if any to Box No. 97 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5289

WANTED on the 1st March 1915.—A fully trained Kindergarten Mistress for St. Martin's Church of England Day School, Simla.
Apply with copies of testimonials to the HEAD MISTRESS, St. Martin's School, Simla. 3026

ENGLISH GENTLEMAN would be glad to hear of any Indian gentlemen, ladies or children who would like to acquire a highly cultivated *accent*. Terms in each case can be discussed and arranged during a personal interview. Apply to Box No. 503, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2503

WANTED.—A MILLER (thoroughly efficient) to run 10 Sack-plant Flour Mill in Punjab. Pay Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 300 at Rs. 20 per annum and Rs. 5 allowance. Apply at once with testimonials and particulars of experience, etc., to Box No. 82, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5249

WANTED a JOINT LIBRARIAN for the Calcutta University Library on probation for one year on a monthly salary of Rs. 100 rising on confirmation to Rs. 150 in five years by an annual increment of Rs. 10. Only men experienced in general Library work and in cataloguing books need apply
P. BRUHL, Registrar,
Senate House, 30th, January, 1915. 3025

WANTED.—Owing to the war a European (French) about 40 years old, well connected and highly respectable, having lost his appointment recently in Bombay; seeks situation as French Tutor and Secretary or Correspondent to patriotic Indian nobleman or well-to-do gentleman (or firm), can accompany to France or go anywhere. Address: FALLOFIELD, Pondicherry. B.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE PIANO in good condition. Cost Rs. 650. Any reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, Bombay. 3090

A BAY WALER GELDING about 7 years broken to harness, a fast stepper, and absolutely reliable. Price Rs. 750. Apply to WELLINGTON MEWS, Bombay. 5276A.

FOR SALE—A DISTILLER and GLOVE CLEANING MACHINE in perfect working order, practically new. Reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Road, Byculla Bombay. 3091

## TO BE LET.

A SMART TURNOUT to be given on hire for a long period on reasonable terms. Apply to Box No. 95, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5276

TO LET.—2 airy first floor rooms in newly renovated house on Hornby Road, 309, opposite Petit Library. Apply same place. 5290

TO BE LET.—Large, airy room available in healthy locality in Byculla, suitable for married couple or bachelors. Convenient to train and tram. Apply to Mrs GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. 2579

TO LET—A BUNGALOW on the Parel Hill, commanding a beautiful view of the Harbour.
Apply to:—
VASANTRAO ANANDRAO DABHOLKAR,
5221 Esplanade Cross Road.

TO BE LET.—Two nice airy rooms for offices at the corner of Hummum Street and Dalal Street. Rent Rs. 25 and Rs. 20. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458. 5273

TO BE LET.—From 1st. March, the spacious GROUND FLOOR of GRESHAM BUILDINGS on Esplanade Road, with gallery and a strong room. Admirably suited for a bank. Electric lights and fans. For rent and other particulars, apply to—
E. W. FLOWER & SON.,
House Agents.
Dalal Street.
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458. 5273

## NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client Mr. JAL BEJONJI KANGA has contracted to purchase from HAJI MAHOMED ABDULLA ABBAS and ABBAS ABDULLA ABBAS the undermentioned property. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage sale inheritance gift lien lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 95 Ash Lane Fort within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same if any will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari Land or ground together with the messuage tenement and godown standing thereon situate lying and being at Khetwadi Back Road without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2,230 Square Yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 7379 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 2150 and 2151 and Street Nos. 113—115 and bounded as follows that is to say on or or towards the East by the property of Jivanji Jamasji Mistry on or towards the West by the property of Ardeshir Rustomji Limboovala on or towards the North by the property of Dhanbai Shapurji Soonavala and on or towards the South by the aforesaid Khetwadi Back Road.

Dated this 2nd day of February, 1915.
JEHANGIR SEERVAI MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
5280 Purchaser's Attorneys.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of PRAGJI BHIMJI of Bombay Luhana Hindu Inhabitant a Merchant residing at Kalbadevi Road without the Fort ..... Deceased.

RAMDAS PRAGJI of Bombay a son of the abovenamed deceased Luhana Hindu Inhabitant a Merchant residing at Kalbadevi Road without the Fort .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Thirtieth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the fifth year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,

The 30th day of January, 1915.
Messrs. PURNANAND & Co.,
5297 Petitioner's Attorneys.

## NOTICES.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL SECOND HAND MATERIAL AND UNPIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP AND LEAD SCRAP, BRASS BORINGS, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his office Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 24th February, 1915, for the purchase of above which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and at this Depot.

TENDERS—These must be made out in the Company's authorised Forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000, and a minimum of Rs. 200 only), must accompany each Tender along with a cash deposit form, which is supplied gratis on application, as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes, of the Bombay Circle if over Rs. 100, (on which no interest will be allowed), or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT—To be made to the Assistant Auditor and Accountant-in-Charge, Cash Office, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Applicants are requested not to Tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 23rd January, 1915. 5137

### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. WISHWANATH RAGHNATH DHARADHAR has contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim thereon or thereto by way of inheritance, charge, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, Trust or otherwise howsoever are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 57 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay and the Collector and Assessor of the rates and taxes of the Municipality of Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise after the expiration of the said period, the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall then be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement (287 7/9) two hundred and eighty seven Square yards and seven ninths of a square yard situate lying and being at Dhuswadi without the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Number 19 and New Survey Number 279 and by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 4365 and Street No. 5 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Oart of Varjivandas Madhawdas on or towards the West by the house of Ramchandra Juggonnath Manker, on or towards the North partly by the property of Narbadabai and partly by a passage and on or towards the South by the Oart of Wasudeo Wishwanathjee and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor.

Dated this 4th day of February, 1915.
EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
5298 Purchaser's Attorneys.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the sale by Public Auction held on the premises on the 13th day of January, 1915, by Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers under instructions of Messrs. CRAIGIE BLUNT and CAROE Attorneys for BAI MONGHIBAI widow of GIRDHARDAS JETHABHAI and GUARDIAN of person and property of the minor Hirabai widow of MADHAVDAS GOVINDJI, our client GOSWAMI SHRI JIVANLALJI VALLABHLALJI MAHARAJ was the highest bidder for and declared the purchaser of the undermentioned property free from all incumbrances and claims. All persons, having or claiming any claim, right, title or interest in to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, Conveyance, assignment, gift, legacy, bequest, inheritance, succession, use, trust, possession, occupation, maintenance, residence, lease, mortgage, lien, charge, security or otherwise howsoever, are therefore hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims if any and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house erected thereon situate at the junction of Kalbadevi Road and Dady Sett Agiary Street in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 204 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Municipality under Ward C. Nos. 4122 and 4123 and Street Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 Agiary Street and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 461 New No. 2444 Old Survey No. 72 and New Survey No. 489 and bounded on the North by the property of Pitamberdas Nanabhai on the South by the Kalbadevi Road on the East by the Sweepers passage and on the West by Dady Seth Agiary Lane.

Dated this 3rd day of February, 1915.
BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
5291 Purchasers Attorneys.

### NOTICE.

JAIN ASSOCIATION OF INDIA.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR 1915.

ONLY poor deserving Jain SWETAMBER MURTIPUJAK COLLEGE STUDENTS need apply before 10th February 1915, to the Hon. Secretaries, Pydownie, Bombay. Forms shall be sent on Application. 5294

### NOTICE.

THE NAUCHANDI FAIR and INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION is to take place this year from 14th to 21st March, 1915. For full particulars apply to the TEHSILDAR MEERUT. 5275

## AUCTION SALE.

### JIVAJI SORABJI & CO.

SALE OF OLD MATERIALS OF MAIN BUILDING AND DETACHED NEWLY BUILT BUILDING, WITH THE COOKROOM, SERVANT AND SWEEPERS' QUARTERS, LATRINES ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer Presidency Bombay, Messrs. JIVAJEE SORABJEE & CO., will sell by public auction, on Thursday the 11th February, 1915, at 4 p.m., situated on the right of Byculla Bridge, at Hansraj Lane, formerly occupied by the Bombay Educational Society. Further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, which will be declared at the time of the sale.

A VERY BIG LOT OF TEAK AND PINE WOOD BOARDS AND CUTTINGS.

Under instructions from the Director Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, Messrs. JIVAJI SORABJI & Co., will sell by Public Auction, the abovementioned stores at 3 p.m., (S. T.), on FRIDAY, the 5th February, 1915, on Frere Road at Alexandra Dock No. 3 shed.

Also teak and pinewood boards and cuttings, in a very large stock will be sold by public auction on MONDAY, 15th February, 1915 at 3 p.m. (S. T.), lying in the compound of Government Dockyard.

For further particulars and conditions of sale which will be delivered at the time of the sale apply to the undersigned

JIVAJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers, Fort.
Bombay, 2nd February, 1915.

### MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of the balance STOCK-IN-TRADE of the Modern Electric Co., at Kalbadevi Road, near Edward Theatre consisting of Electrical goods, fans, ligits, etc., will be resumed in small lots on Saturday, the 6th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th February, 1915.

## AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH,
CHARNI ROAD.
To-night at 8-45 p.m.
Under the Patronage of
Mrs. S. M. EDWARDES
SPECIAL PERFORMANCE
In aid of
THE WOMEN'S BRANCH OF BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND
WE SHALL PRESENT
THE OCEAN BATTLEFIELD
A Great Incentive Film. The Warships floating Fortresses of every Nation.
ALSO
PATHE'S GAZETTE AND COMICS
1½ HOUR SHOW
Prices: Box Rs. 5; 1st Class Rs. 2; 2nd Class Re. 1; and 3rd Class As. 4 each.

SKATING RINK.
Practice Session 8 to 9 a. m.
adies Session 9-30 to 0-30.
Evening Session 6 to 8.
Night Session 9-30 to 11-30.
Tuesay, 16th February.
GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.
OPEN DAILY
From 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S.T.)
From 3rd February to 16th ebruary (including Sunday.)

Public speakers and singers like Zymole Trokeys because when the voice begins to get "foggy," one dissolved in the mouth will restore the natural conditions. E-18

## AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA
Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No 1271.
LATEST WAR FILMS | An Attractive Budget. | GREATEST WAR-DRAMAS
SEE THE THRILLING AMERICAN—WAR EXCLUSIVE
BATTLE OF SAN JUAN
An Episode of the Spanish-Amercian War.
A Thrilling Drama that moves at the rate of one hundred miles an hour There are punches galore, exciting battle scenes and a plot that will "grip" from tart to finish.
WE MAKE A SPECIALITY OF THESE WAR PICTURES.
WAR NEWS | The latest from the front. | A New "Billy Boy" Cartoon. | SEA DREAMS
POMPII—A fine scenic. PIMPLE—A ripping comic.
3 Shows Nightly at—7, 8-15 & 10.
Saturday & Sunday. Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

## BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid-up Capital | $15,000,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $15,000,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $18,000,000 |
| Gold Reserve Fund | £1,500,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Ipoh | Rangoon |
| Bangkok | Johore | Saigon |
| Batavia | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Bombay | Kwala-Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Calcutta | London | Do Hongkow |
| Canton | Lyons | Singapore |
| Colombo | Malacca | Sourabaya |
| Foochow | Manila | Taipeh |
| Hamburg | Nagasaki | Tientsin |
| Hankow | New York | Tsingtau |
| Harbin | Peking | Yokohama |
| Hongkong | Penang | Yloilo |

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
49, Church Gate Street.

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 4th February 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the east Punjab and the adjacent parts of the north Punjab; Lahore has had 0.71", Hissar 0.12", Ambala 0.36" and Delhi 3.77". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the east Punjab but in excess in the extreme north; night temperature is generally in excess.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Agra has had 2.04", Mainpuri 0.32", Jhansi 0.30", Cawnpore 0.39" and Allahabad 0.49". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Temperature is in defect during the day but in excess at night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Rajputana and local in Sind; Karachi has had 0.11", Bikaner 0.30", Jodhpur 0.15", Jaipur 0.22", Ajmer 0.21" and Kotah 0.24". Skies are clear in Sind and moderately to heavily clouded in Rajputana. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect in Rajputana; night temperature is in excess at Ajmer and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. Rainfall has been nearly general on the west Kathiawar coast; Dwarka has had 0.37" and Veraval 0.60". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect; night temperature is in excess round the Gulf of Cambay.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.36" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect in the western half of the division; night temperature is in excess in the eastern half.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad; night temperature is in excess at Nizamabad and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—A depression is central over Lahore to-day and there are also secondary areas of low pressure over Rajputana and Kathiawar. Under their combined influence, rainfall has been widespread in the east Punjab and the adjacent parts of the north Punjab and in Rajputana, the United Provinces and on the west coast of Kathiawar, and local in the north-eastern districts of the Central Provinces.

Nearly general rain is likely in the east Punjab, east Rajputana and the United Provinces, fairly general rain in the north Punjab and west Rajputana; some showers are possible in Kathiawar, Gujarat and the central parts of the country.

### STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barmeters:—
The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time on the 4th February 1915 was 30 094 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

### ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Feb. 4.

The disturbance affecting Northwest India developed still further yesterday and caused widespread rain, but the falls were not large except at Delhi and Agra. The disturbed area is slowly moving eastwards.

Ranfall has been nearly general in the United Provinces east and North Punjab, West Baluchistan, Rajputana; local in Sind, Central India east and North Central Provinces. A few falls also occurred in Bihar, southwest Punjab and Gujarat.

The principal amounts are:—Patna, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Bahraich, Roorkee half an inch; Agra two inches; Bareilly, Meerut, Dehra Dun three quarters; Mussooree one and a half; Mukteswar one; Delhi four; Lahore three quarters; Veraval and Seoni a half.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall along western Himalayas and in north-east India, with decrease elsewhere.

*OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 4th of February 1915.*

| STATIONS, | Temp. in Shade. Maximum of last 24 hours | Temp. in Shade. Minimum of last 24 hours | Humidity 8. A. M. | Rainfall Past 24 hours. | Rainfall Total 1st Nov. to date | Rainfall Variation, 1st Nov. to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIAN GULF— | | | | | | |
| Bushire .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. (3rd) .. | 77.8 | 56.8 | 78 | .. | 4.80 | —2.83 |
| Jask .. | 80.8 | 63.5 | 84 | .. | 0.40 | —2.10 |
| Muskat .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | | |
| Multan .. | 72.6 | 52.6 | 88 | .. | 0.30 | —0.50 |
| Rawalpindi .. | 67.7 | 48.2 | 97 | .. | 4.19 | 0.08 |
| Lahore .. | 71.7 | 48.4 | 93 | 0.71 | 2.06 | —0.39 |
| Hissar .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ambala .. | 59.7 | 49.1 | 90 | 0.36 | 2.28 | —0.32 |
| Delhi .. | 62.0 | 54.0 | 92 | 3.77 | 5.43 | —3.70 |
| UNITED PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Agra .. | 72.8 | 54.9 | 94 | 2.04 | 2.55 | 1.57 |
| Mainpuri .. | 68.6 | 55.1 | 91 | 0.32 | 0.64 | —0.78 |
| Jhansi .. | 69.6 | 53.0 | 100 | 0 30 | 1.87 | 0.77 |
| Cawnpore .. | 63.2 | 54.9 | 97 | 0.39 | 1.87 | 0.68 |
| Allahabad .. | 70.8 | 56.3 | 82 | 0.49 | 1.27 | 0.20 |
| SIND AND RAJPUTANA | | | | | | |
| Jacobabad .. | 73.1 | 47.8 | 77 | .. | 0.59 | 0.02 |
| Karachi .. | 74.0 | 57.1 | 92 | 0.11 | .. | .. |
| Ajmer .. | 64.2 | 51.9 | 89 | 0.21 | 2.39 | 1.52 |
| Jalpore .. | 67.2 | 51.1 | 93 | 0.22 | 1.22 | 0.32 |
| Kotah .. | 73.0 | 55.0 | 76 | 0.24 | 1.93 | 1.39 |
| GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST— | | | | | | |
| Bhuj .. | 75.4 | 56.0 | 66 | .. | 0.16 | —3.10 |
| Dwarka .. | 74.1 | 61.7 | 80 | 0.37 | 0.46 | 0.27 |
| Veraval .. | 73.6 | 61.8 | 79 | 0.60 | 0.68 | 0.27 |
| Rajkot .. | 78.6 | 55.1 | 70 | .. | 0.41 | 0.05 |
| Bhavnagar Para .. | 83.0 | 60.0 | 60 | .. | 0 | —0.32 |
| Surat .. | 80.3 | 64.8 | 72 | .. | 0.70 | —0.46 |
| Ahmedabad .. | 79.8 | 55.1 | 63 | .. | 0 | —0.21 |
| Dessa .. | 73.8 | 51.1 | 90 | 0.02 | 0.35 | —0.01 |
| Neemuch .. | 70.7 | 4.98 | 86 | .. | 3.30 | 3.23 |
| Indore .. | 77.1 | 51.9 | 68 | .. | 1.36 | 0.67 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore .. | 77.9 | 59.3 | 94 | 0.36 | 1.39 | —0.[illegible] |
| Saugor .. | 74.2 | 55.0 | 94 | .. | 1.24 | —0.[illegible] |
| Hoshangabad .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Khandwa .. | 81.1 | 54.3 | 57 | .. | 1.24 | 0.30 |
| Akola .. | 85.6 | 57.8 | 64 | .. | 1.57 | 0.12 |
| Amraoti .. | 83.8 | 60.8 | 61 | .. | 1.60 | 0.15 |
| Nagpur .. | 85.4 | 62.0 | 74 | .. | 3.45 | 1.83 |
| Chanda .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2.09 | 0.81 |
| Raipur .. | 84.7 | 64.1 | 78 | .. | 1.24 | 0.29 |
| KONKAN— | | | | | | |
| Bombay .. | 81.9 | 69.3 | 82 | .. | 0.18 | —0.36 |
| Ratnagiri .. | 81.7 | 6.9 | 65 | 0.06 | 0.48 | —0.19 |
| Mormugao .. | 84.2 | 71.1 | 83 | .. | 1.43 | 0.26 |
| Karwar .. | 84.4 | 68.0 | 90 | .. | 5.67 | 3.75 |
| BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD— | | | | | | |
| Malegaon .. | 83.4 | 50.9 | 75 | .. | 2.97 | 2.20 |
| Ahmednagar .. | 82.2 | 44.9 | 64 | .. | 1.96 | 0.87 |
| Poona .. | 82.2 | 52.9 | 82 | .. | 0.21 | —0.46 |
| Sholapur .. | 84.8 | 60.1 | 61 | .. | 4.87 | 3.39 |
| Bijapur .. | 81.1 | 64.4 | 64 | .. | 4.71 | 3.51 |
| Belgaum .. | 81 3 | 54.8 | 83 | .. | 4.84 | 2.93 |
| Aurangabad .. | 81.2 | 55.1 | 56 | .. | 2.04 | 0.98 |
| Nizamabad (Indur). | 86.0 | 63.0 | 51 | .. | 2.05 | 1.22 |
| Hyderabad .. | 85.7 | 66.2 | 77 | .. | 0.86 | —0.42 |
| MALABAR AND CEYLON— | | | | | | |
| Mangalore .. | 86.6 | 71.2 | 73 | .. | 3.61 | 0.26 |
| Calicut .. | 88.8 | 72.7 | 86 | .. | 7.03 | 0.76 |
| Cochin .. | 89.5 | 75.8 | 78 | .. | 13.34 | 4.74 |
| Colombo .. | 87.3 | 72.1 | 97 | .. | 16.49 | —5.11 |
| MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE— | | | | | | |
| Masulipatam .. | 83.9 | 72.2 | 78 | .. | 3.04 | —3.22 |
| Bellary .. | 90.8 | 60.1 | 49 | .. | 2.91 | 0.72 |
| Cuddapah .. | 92.9 | 72.5 | 74 | .. | 3.68 | —1.04 |
| Madras .. | 85.7 | 72.3 | 85 | .. | 24.41 | 4.44 |
| Bangalore .. | 86.6 | 64.8 | 87 | .. | 2.14 | —1.46 |
| Coimbatore .. | 92.8 | 72.1 | 77 | .. | 4.01 | —0.97 |
| Trichinopoly .. | 92.7 | 73.6 | 76 | .. | 5.54 | —2.62 |
| Negapatam .. | 83.8 | 70.9 | 86 | .. | 18.70 | —2.85 |

### TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 3rd February 1915.
Means of observations, taken at 6. a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr ... | 29.931 Inches |
| Temperature of Air ..... | 75.4degrees, |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer ..... | 68.5 " |
| Dew Point ..... | 65.1 " |
| Reative humidity of Air..... | 0.706 " |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy —10 ..... | 2.8 " |
| Maximum temperature of Air ..... | 81.9 " |
| Minimum do. do. ..... | 71.4 " |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight — .....W,WNW,NW,WNW,NNE,, | |
| Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight ..... | 128 Miles |

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

# COMMERCIAL.

## CABLE QUOTATIONS.

### MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

London, 3rd Feb.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar Silver spot .. .. .. .. | 22½ |
| Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914 | |
| Amount Paid into the Bank of England about | £ 113,000 |
| Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. .. .. | 1½ |
| „ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. .. | 2 |
| „ Fine Trade Bills 3 months .. | 4⅜ |
| „ „ „ 6 „ .. | 4⅜ |
| Interest day to day loans .. .. | ⅞ |
| „ 7 day market loans .. .. | 1¼ |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 3

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool .. | 8,000 |
| „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp. | 500 |
| „ Sales of East Indian .. | 300 |
| „ Imports .. .. .. | 43,074 |
| Mid Americans .. .. .. .. | 5.07 |
| Egyptian F.G.F. .. .. .. | 6.55 |
| New York Official noon call March .. | 8.68 |
| „ „ May .. | 8.92 |
| New Orleans 10 a.m. March .. .. | 8.30 |
| „ „ May .. .. | 8.60 |

### WOOL REPORT.

Liverpool Feb. 3.

The Wool sale opened today lively.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bicanere first White Unchanged. | |
| „ ordinary White highest | 12d |
| „ „ „ lowest | 9 1/2d |
| Candahar first White highest | 12¾ |
| „ „ „ lowest | 11 1/2 |
| „ ordinary highest | 11 d |
| „ „ lowest | 9 d |
| Bicanere White highest | 9 1/2 |
| „ „ lowest | 8 1/2 |

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

LIVERPOOL.

| | M.J. | J.A. | A.S. | O.N. | J.F.10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd. Feb. Close .. | 4.94 | 5.02 | 5.05 | 5.12 | 5.17½ |
| 3rd. Jan. Open .. | 4.94½ | 5.02½ | 5.05½ | 5.12½ | 5.18 |
| 3rd. Feb. 1 p. m. .. | 4.95½ | 5.03½ | 5.06 | 5.13 | 5.19 |
| 3rd. Feb. Close. .. | 4.04½ | 6.03 | 5.06 | 5.13½ | 5.19½ |

| | pl. ¼ | pl. 1 | pl. 1 | pl. 1½ | pl. 2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

EGYPTIAN

| | May. | July. | Nov. | Jan. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd. Feb. Close .. | 6.85 | 7.03 | 7.33 | 7.44 |
| 3rd. Jan. Open .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3rd. Feb. 1 p.m. .. | 6.87 | 7.06 | 7.36 | 7.46 |
| 3rd. Feb. Close .. | 6.86 | 7.03 | 7.33 | 7.44 |

NEW YORK.

| | Mch. new | May. | Oct. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st. Feb. Close .. .. | 8.62 | 8.88 | 9.30 |
| 2nd. Feb. Close .. .. | 8.89 | 8.95 | 9.36 |
| 3rd Feb. 11 a. m. .. .. | 8.69 | 8.95 | 9.37 |
| 3rd. Feb. Close .. .. | 8.58 | 8.02 | 9.25 |

NEW ORLEANS.

| | Mch. | May. |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Feb. Close .. .. .. | 8.28 | 8.53 |
| 2nd. Feb. Close .. .. .. | 8.32 | 8.63 |
| 3rd Feb. 11 a. m. .. .. | .. | .. |
| 3rd. Feb. Close .. .. .. | 8.24 | 8.52 |

### CLOSING PRICES.

| Months. | Previous closing price. | To-day's price |
|---|---|---|
| M.J. | 4.94 | 4.95 |
| J.J. | | |
| J.A. | 5.02 | 5.03 |
| A.S. | 5.05 | Unquoted. |
| S.O. | | |
| O.N. | 5.12 | 5.14 |
| N.D. | | |
| D.J. | | |
| J.F. | 5.17 | 5.19 |

### COUNCIAL BILLS.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for | 10,00,000 |
| Rs. 10,000 were Allotted to Madras | 10,000 |
| Tenders on Bombay at Madras | 1/3 15/16 |
| Telegraphic Tranfers :— | |
| Rs. 9,90,000 were allotted to Calcutta | 9,90,000 |
| Tender on Calcutta at | 1/3 31/32 |
| Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale | Rs. 70,100 |
| Transfers Calcutta | 10,000 at 1/4 |

### AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 3

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports .. | 57,000 |
| „ Exports to Great Britain .. | 37,000 |
| Futures at New York March .. .. | 8.58 |
| Previous closing price .. .. .. | 8.69 |
| Futures at New York May .. .. | 8.82 |
| Previous closing price .. .. .. | 8.95 |
| Spot Cotton at New York .. .. | 8.60 |
| Previous price .. .. .. .. | 8.60 |
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans .. .. | 8¼ |
| Previous price .. .. .. .. | 8¼ |
| Futures at New Orleans March .. | 8.24 |
| Previous price .. .. .. .. | 8.32 |
| Futures at New Orleans May .. .. | 8.52 |
| Previous price .. .. .. .. | 8.62 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) .. | 8½ |
| Demand Bills .. .. .. .. | 4.83.75 |
| Silver Commercial Bars .. .. | 48 |

### BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Feb. 3rd.

| | |
|---|---|
| Finest Australian Beef Tallow | 40/3 |
| „ „ Mutton „ | 41 |

### MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb, 2nd

JAVA SUGAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta June | 14/3 |
| July-September | 13/6 |
| Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June. | 14/4½ |
| July-September. | 13/7½ |
| Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June. | 16/1½ |
| July-September | 15 |
| Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June. | 16/3 |
| July-September. | 15/1½ |

London, Feb. 3.

WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. April-May | 60½ |
| Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. May-June | 60½ |
| Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Nominal. | |

SOUTH AMERICAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rozario Santa Fe—60 lbs. paid | 62⅛ |
| Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. nominal. | |

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian nominal.

SEEDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Linsced Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship nominal. | |
| Linseed Calcutta March April | 5 4/9 |

LINSEED

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb. March | 49 |

COTTSEED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Feb.-Mar. Hull | £ 7-0-0 |

METALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Standard Copper G. M B. | £ 63 |
| Copper Brazicrs | £ 79 1/2 |
| Yellow Metal | 7⅛ |
| Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool | 12-0-0 |

FREIGHT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Coals,—Cardiff to Bombay Canal, nominal. | 30 |

COPPER.

| | |
|---|---|
| English best selected Copper | 69 1/2 |

SUGAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay Duty Paid | 22/3 to 22/9 |

JAVA SUGAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June | 14/3 |
| July-September | 13/6 |
| Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June | 14/4 1/2 |
| July-September | 13/7 1/2 |
| Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June | 16/3 |
| July-September | 15/3 |
| Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June | 16/4 1/2 |
| July-September | 15/4 1/2 |

RUBBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber | 2/4¾ |
| Ceylon Rubber | 2/1¾ |

# BOMBAY MARKETS.

## COTTON.

February, 4.

The market has fluctuated to-day within narrow limits and closed steady.

Business has been done in Fine M. G. Broach up to Rs. 200 and Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola at Rs. 157.

Ready cotton has only been in limited demand.

Fully Good Bengal for January 1916 has been steady at Rs. 166.

We quote :—

Good M. G. Broach (March) 190.
Fully Good Bengals (March) 130 to 131.
Fine M. G. Bengals (March) 142.
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola (March) 157.
Fully Good Bengals (January 1916) 166.

## ARRIVALS.

February, 3.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Khandeish | 2,968 |
| Central India | 745 |
| Barsi & Nagpur | 826 |
| Berar | 2,125 |
| Central Provinces | 493 |
| Dhollera | 866 |
| Broach | .... |
| Compta & Dharwar | .... |
| Westerns | 53 |
| Bengal & N. W. Provinces | 1,999 |
| Rajputana | 221 |
| Sind | .... |
| Total ..... | 10,296 |
| Total for 6 days | 78,502 |
| „ to date since 1st Sept. 1914. | 6,36,954 |
| „ same time last season | 14,48,123 |

## WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat. Tone firm.
White Pessi 85 per cent. Ready ...Rs. 8-14, R. D. per cwt.
White Pessi April-May .....Rs. 7-9, R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent. .....Rs. 7-8, R. D. per cwt.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent. .....Rs. 8-2, R. D. per cwt. nominal.

Linseed. Tone quiet.
Ready .....Rs. 7-8, B. T. per cwt.

Rapeseed. Tone quiet.
Brown Katni .....Rs. 7-12, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat April-May ...Rs. 7-13, B. T. per cwt.

Poppyseed. Tone quiet.
Ready Rs. 7-10, B. T. per cwt.

Groundnuts. Tone quiet but steady.
Sholapur .....Rs. 30, B. T. per candy.
Madras .....Rs. 31, B. T. per candy.

Mowraseed. Tone steady.
Rs. 4-3, B. T. per cwt.

Castorseed. Tone steady.
Ready .....Rs. 5-15, R. D. per cwt.
Forward .....Rs. 5-15, R. D. per cwt.

Cottonseed. Tone quiet.
Rs. 2-10, R. D. per cwt.

Teelseed. Tone firm.
Bold White 85 per cent. .....Rs. 42-8, R. D. per candy.
Mimbara .....Rs. 44, B. T. per candy.
White sm. gr. 15 per cent. .....Rs. 41, B. T. per candy.
Black Katni .....Rs. 368, B. T. per candy.
Mughi .....Rs. 40, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hingunghat .....Rs. 55-8, B. T. per candy.
Red Khandwa, .....Rs. 40, B. T. per candy, nominal.
Red Jubbulpore .....Rs. 38, B. T. per candy.

ARRIVALS OF COTTON PRODUCE AND PRINCIPAL FOOD GRAINS IN BOMBAY.

| | Day's Total. | 6 Days. | Since 1st Jan 1915 | Same period last year |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bls. | Bls. | Bls | Bls. |
| Cotton | 10,296 | 78,502 | 307,328 | 557,042 |
| | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. |
| Wheat | 2,206 | 5,662 | 180,931 | 214,836 |
| Linseed | 698 | 3,718 | 25,359 | 114,910 |
| Rape, Rai, Mustard Seeds | 460 | 5,198 | 34,205 | 7,546 |
| Gingellyseed | 1,042 | 15,994 | 99,230 | 385,231 |
| Poppyseed | .. | 15 | 150 | 2,024 |
| Groundnut | 8,713 | 36,444 | 159,781 | 307,509 |
| Castorseed | 972 | 13,642 | 76,494 | 185,826 |
| Rice | 4,708 | 22,036 | 230,537 | 237,935 |
| Myrabollams | 2,373 | 21,819 | 99,991 | 89,469 |
| Cottonseed | 5,098 | 71,030 | 453,364 | 919,716 |
| Mowraseed | 50 | 1,078 | 9,202 | 7,628 |
| Gram | 172 | 3,716 | 25,066 | 30,437 |
| Joowari | 901 | 7,125 | 106,093 | 156,385 |
| Barley | 1,154 | 2,119 | 4,584 | 1,357 |
| Maize | .. | 11 | 796 | 420 |

## EXCHANGE.

The market is firm.
Banks' Selling Rates :—
T. T. Ready .....1s. 3 7/8d. to 1s. 3 29-32d.
D. D. Mail .....1s. 3 29-32d. to 1s. 3 15-16d.
T. T. Forward .....1s. 3 29-32d. March.
Banks' Buying Rates :—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready .....1s. 4¼d.
Do. 4 m-s. do .....1s. 4 5-16d.
Francs 3 m-s. do .....172¼.
30 d-s. Hongkong .....130¼.
Do. Shanghai .....166.
60 d-s. Yokohama .....147¼ to 147.

## BULLION

We quote :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| English Bar Gold | 24-13-0 |
| Australian do | 24-2-0 |
| Bombay do | 24-2-0 |
| English Shield Sovereigns | 15-13-0 |
| English Dragons | 15-0-0 |
| Silver ex-duty Ready | 59-11-0 |

## SHARE MARKET.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood slightly easy to-day and a drop in prices was registered in certain shares.

Tata Iron and Steel and Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company Ordinary Shares stood unchanged.

Davids were placed at Rs. 507½.
Fazulbhai declined to Rs. 356¼.
Centrals to Rs. 1,750, Swadeshi to Rs. 1,355, and Colabas to Rs. 1,325.

Indore Malwas improved to Rs. 135 and Currimbhai to Rs. 162½.

Central Provinces Railway Shares (old issue) were placed at Rs. 117 X. D. Sialkot Narowal Shares stood in demand at Rs. 28.

Bombay Burma Trading Shares were firm at Rs. 895 c.d.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary Shares remained stationary at Rs. 205 buyers.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares were quoted at Rs. 92 and Deferred at Rs. 188.

Bank of Bombay Shares were in demand at Rs. 1,562½.

Tata Hydro Ordinary Shares improved to Rs. 1,230 c.d. and Reference to Rs. 1,155 c.d.

Alcock and Ashdown Shares were quoted at Rs. 181.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary Shares changed hands at Rs. 192½.

## GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Transactions in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes were recorded in the Vicinity of Rs. 94.

4 per cent. Municipal Bonds were placed at Rs. 99 (1940).

## STERLING BILLS ON LONDON.

The Government of India are prepared to issue Bills of Exchange or Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for sale on Thursday next, up to an aggregate amount of £1,000,000, subject to the usual conditions. The rate for bills will be 1s. 3 29-32d. the rupee and that for telegraphic transfers 1s. 3 27-32d. the rupee.

The Accountant-General informs us that there were no tenders for Sterling Bills and Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London, for £1,000,000, offered for sale yesterday.

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

The share market opened yesterday with less activity in evidence, but as the day advanced a fair amount of inquiry sprang up for coal shares and jute mill scrip in which some further advances were registered. Tea shares were in strong request and the market closed very steadily all round.

Coal.—Auckland 2 and 2/4; Bengal-Nagpur 40; Bhalgora 24/12; Borrea (ord) 6/14; Borres (pref) 61; Burra Dhemo 9/4; Equitable (ord) 28; Equitable (pref) 95; Industry 9; Kosoonda 18; Kuardi 13/12; New Beerbhoom 43/4; Reliance 35/4; Sendra 12/6; Sandard 21/8; Upper French 4.

Jute.—Barnagore 67; Belvedere (ord) 113; Delta (ord) 148; Kanknarrah (ord) 200; Kelvin (ord) 133; Kinnison (pref) 114.

Tea.—Eastern Cachar 110; Grob (pref) 105; Rajabarrie 79.

Miscellaneous.—Anglo Oriental Steam 10/14, Hoshiarpur-Doab Rail 5 prem.

Government Securities.—Three and a half per cent. Government Paper was quoted 93/12.

## KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Feb. 4.

Our market continues quiet with but little enquiry for tonnage from exporters. There are no berth bookings to report and only one charter.

## AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

According to telegraphic reports received in the office of the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, there was rain during the week ending February 2, in Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Khandesh, Nasik, Palanpur Cutch and Rewa Kantha, doing damage to standing crops in Ahmedabad and Nasik. Elsewhere the crops were generally in good condition except for slight damage by locusts in the taluka and insects in two talukas of Nawabshah, by frost in two talukas of Upper Sind Frontier and by rats in two States of Rewa Kantha and two talukas and one petha of East Khandesh and from withering in one taluka of Poona, picking of cotton is in progress in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah, Ahmedabad, Broach, West Khandesh, Nasik, Belgaum, Kathiawar Baroda, Cutch and Rewa Kantha. Harvesting of rabi crops commenced in the Deccan and Bijapur. The suply of fodder was adequate except in the area affected by floods and the hilly tracts of Karachi, two talukas in Thar and Parkar. Agricultural stock was in good condition but was deficient in numbers in Ahmednagar and Poona. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation was generally adequate. Prices of food-grains have slightly risen in the Konkan and the Deccan, fallen in Gujarat and the Karnatak, and were generally steady in Sind.

The total value of merchandise and treasure imported into British India across the frontier by land during the seven months from April to October, 1914, was Rs. 543,00,000 compared with Rs. 544,00,000 for the corresponding period of the preceding year. The total value of exports was Rs. 510,00,000 as against Rs. 503,00,000.

Wind hurts your eyes? Severe frontal headache? Stearns' Headache Cure drives it out. Take one wafer in a little water—cures quickly. C-19

# SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

February 3 & 4.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Virawa | Smith | Busreh Jan. 24 |
| Aviemoor | Williams | Calcutta „ 23 |
| Umballa | Buswell | Java Dec. 15 |
| Syria | Longden. | Suez Jan. 24 |
| Namur | Colleyer | London „ 9 |
| Sanctoria | ward | Colcutta „ 5 |

## DEPARTURES.

February 4.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rydal Hall | Gray | Karach |
| Baroda | Horscroft | Busreh |

The following vessels obtained port clearnace yesterday:-

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S.S. Foneric | Young | Cochin |
| S.S. Nippon | Lindguest | Calcutta |

The following vessel entered for loading yesterday :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Steamer Akbar | for | Jeddahi |
| „ Umballa | for | Australia |

S. S. Virawa :—The steamer Virawa, 2,176 tons Captain B. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrah which port she left on Jan. 24 with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Aviemoor :—The steamer Aviemoor, 2,382 tons Captain C. Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta which port she left on Jan. 23 with coal.

S. S. Umballa :—The steamer Umballa, 3,426 tons Captain W. Buswell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java which port she left on Dec. 15 with sugar.

S. S. Syria :—The steamer Syria, 4,216 tons Captain C. R. Longden, arrived in harbour yesterday from Suez which port she left on Jan. 24 with 318 wounded soldiers.

S. S. Namur :—The steamer Namur 4,188 tons Captain A. Colleyer, arrived in harbour yesterday from London which port she left on Jan. 9 with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Sanctoria :—The steamer Sanctoria 2,378 tons Captain W. Ward, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta which port she left on Jan. 25 with coal.

S. S. Rydal Hall :—The steamer Rydal Hall 2,139 tons Captain J. Gray, sailed yesterday for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

S. S. Baroda :—The steamer Baroda, 1,898 tons Captain A. Horscraft, sailed yesterday for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Nippon :—The steamer Nippon, 2,521 tons Captain A. V. Lindguest, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Madras, with the same bottom cargo.

S. S. Foreric :—The steamer Foreric, 2,557 tons Captain A. Young, will sail to-day for Cochin and Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

S. S. Iyo Maru :—The N. Y. K. steamer Iyo Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 3rd instant, and is due here on the 7th instant.

S. S. Salsette :—The P. and O. Company's steamer Salsette with the homeward Mails of the 30th ultimo arrived Aden at 1 a.m. yesterday.

### PRINCES DOCK.

Thursday, February 4th 1915.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bengonia | Howse | J. Macintosh & Co. |
| Dwarka | Moson | M. M. & Co |
| Firaoze | Primrose | T. M. & Co |
| Frankenfels | W. Webb | W. & A. G. & Co |
| Eden Hall | Kemp | K. Nixon & Co |
| Dondolo | Glacopello | G. Baldovini |

### VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abydos | Davis | African S N & Co |
| Bassano | Williams | James F. & Co |
| Baroda | Horscoft | M. M. & Co |
| Banca | King | P. O. & Co |
| Kirin Maru | Isuda | N. Y. Kaisha |
| Linga | Hossel | W. & A. Graham & Co |
| Lunzon Maru | Migute | N. Y. Kaisha |
| Nizam | Bensu | W. & A. G. & Co |
| Nippon | Landguest | W. & A. Graham & Co |
| Quia Harset | | W. & A. Graham |
| Rydall Hull | Gray | W & A. Graham |
| Sumia | Ranumia | F. F. Campbell |
| Sardinia | Zeffery | P. O. & Co |

### ALEXANDRA DOCK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Arcadia | Barcham | P. & O. Co |
| Kaisar-i-Hind | Bennett | P & O. S. N. Co |
| Roma | A. Cagialo | M. Italian |
| Jehanjei | Lewis | T. Morrison & Co |

M. W. D. D.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chakdina | Elton | M M. & Co. |

H. W. P. D.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sutrarji | Golam Allin | B. S. & Co. |
| Subarmati | Sahodin | |
| Irrawadi | Goslam | |
| Saraswati | Nola | |
| Netravati | Abukula | |

V. D. H. W.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lhasa | King | M. M. & Co |

## VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Akbar | Murch | |
| Budri | Evans | T. M. & Co |
| Braunfels | Northcote | Prize Vessel |
| Egyptian | Payne | T. M. & Co. |
| Gallia | McIntyre | Y. M. & Co |
| Nippon | Lanogest | |
| Rahmani | Evans | B. & P. S. N. Co |
| Roma | Cogliolo | Italian P.S.N. Co |
| Saima | Ramunia | F. F. Campbell |
| Soyo Maru | Osawa | |
| Talyabi | Cottrell | B. E. O. & Co. |
| Westminster | Williams | |
| Winamac | Young | |

## EXPORTS.

Feb. 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall (s) 11 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co.; 70 bales wool, E. Mohamad; 102 bales wool, The Bombay Co.; 52 bales wool, V. Oomersey; 75 bales wool, D. Sassoon and Co.; 40 bales wool, H. P. Nathani and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Eden Hall (s) 2,000 cwts. wheat, Ralli Brothers; 990 cwts. ground nuts, John Fachiri.

FOR LONDON.

Kaisar-i-Hind (s) 200 bales hemp, H. Govindji; 494 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR HULL.

Frankenfels (s) 251 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.; 20 bales hemp, D. M. Doongaji and Co.; 5,000 cwts. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 2,000 cwts. cotton seed, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR CHRISTIANIA.

Nippon (s) 2 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Tina (s) 4,501 cwts. rape seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 1,000 cwts. ground nuts, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Roma (s) 2,002 cwts. linseed, 2,500 castor seed, C. Boggiano and Co.; 500 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

GREECE VIA PORT SAID.

Roma (s) 4,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Dandolo (s) 200 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.; 3 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 220 bales cotton, H. M. Mehta and Co.

SWITZERLAND VIA VENICE.

Dandolo (s) 567 cwts. animal guts, Ad. Meyer.

FOR KOBE.

Namur (s) 400 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.

Banca (s) 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Luzon Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, Mitchell and Co.; 100 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 525 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

Kirin Maru (s) 139 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 170 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Luzon Maru (s) 74 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Luzon Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Luzon Maru (s) 3 cwts. cardamoms, 57 cwts. myrabolams, 53 cwts. gum, C. Maneckji.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sardinia (s) 62 cwts. sharkfins, 10 cwts. fishmaws, A. Chagla and Co.; 160 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.

## IMPORTS.

S. S. Chakla from London, Agents M. M. and Co.—760 barrel cement, 164 cases 34 packages medicines, 7 cases barley, 35 cases quinine, 270 drums linseed oil, 2 drums 2 casks lubricating oil, 15 drums turpentine, 268 cases wine, 10 cases gin, 3 cases port, 1 case sherry, 4 barrels oil, 47 cases spirit varnish, 16 cases cider, 123 cases beer, 60 cases candles, 20 cases glass bottles, 41 cases 35 bales paper, 470 bales 99 pack old newspapers, 34 cases varnish, 11 cases 732 kegs paint, 34 cases malted milk, 3 cases cheese, 15 cases tinned fish, 56 cases biscuits, 5 cases confectionery, 207 cases oilman's stores, 54 cases soap, 1,000 bags sugar, 49 casks tallow.

S. S. Westminister from Calcutta, Agents T. Morrison and Co.—10 drums disinfectant fluid, 9 barrels varnish, 788 kegs 240 drums paint, 100 kegs colour, 20 drums turpentine, 1 keg polish.

S. S. Abydos from Mauritius, Agents The Bombay Africa S. N. Co.—45,052 bags sugar.

S. S. Virawa from Busrah, Agents M. M. and Co.—4,295 baskets wet dates, 425 bags dry dates, 182 bags almonds, 60 bags almonds kernel, 13 bags beans.

S. S. Nippon from Christiania, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—320 drums carbide, 1,189 kegs 223 boxes nails, 43 cases beet, 51 cases canned fish, 140 cases sterilized milk, 3 cases oil, 5,156 cases matches, 2 reels 284 bales printing paper, 2,511 bales 205 rolls paper.

# GRIEVANCES OF THIRD CLASS RAILWAY PASSENGERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I be allowed, through the medium of your paper to bring to the notice of the authorities in charge of passenger traffic, generally on the different Railway lines in India and especially on the G. I. P. R. the great inconvenience and discomfort to which third class passengers are subjected while travelling by rail? The total distance travelled by me, by rail, during the last 20 years, being not less than 60,000 miles, and having had more occasions than one to go by almost every line of rail in India, I think I may safely claim to have sufficient experience to enable me to give a correct and reliable opinion in the matter of the hardships experienced by poor Indian travellers. Being endowed by nature with a complexion very nearly approaching that of Europeans, possessing a decent knowledge of English and wearing, as I generally do, European dress, during my journeys, I do not find any difficulty in getting into the compartments specially reserved for Europeans, Anglo-Indians, Eurasians, &c.; but this does not prevent me from observing the woeful condition of my less fortunate fellow-countrymen who are forced by circumstances to travel by the ordinary third class compartments; moreover I have had many occasions to forego the advantages of my position, when travelling with friends, and thus to expose myself personally to the indifference of the Railway authorities. I was sorry to observe during my last two tours into Northern India and the Southern Presidency that the inconveniences of these poor passengers are at their maximum height on the G. I. P. R.—a fact very well known to those who have to travel by the Express and Mail trains running over the line. In support of this statement I may point out that at the beginning of my journey on the line from Kurduwadi Junction to Poona on the 1st instant, by the Madras Mail which arrives at the former station in the evening, the members of my party, which consisted of 7 persons, had to force themselves into three different compartments which had been already overcrowded. We had to do a lot of arguing and fighting before we could secure *standing* accommodation. The compartment which I got into at Kurduwadi, was intended to seat 18 passengers only; while on leaving the station I actually found the number therein to be 36. At Dhond a respectable Mahratta gentleman most piteously begged admission, into my compartment, for an old lady, 5 young girls and himself. These peaple belonged to a marriage party who had to be in Poona the next morning and so I had to induce my fellow sufferers to take compassion on the poor party and to admit them. When this party came in, our number rose to more than 40 and yet our compartment was not more overcrowded than most of the rest.

I have seen many cases in which Guards in charge of trains insisted upon admission of additional passengers into compartments to make up the full complement allowed, on the score of want of accommodation in other compartments; but these Guards appear to be quite unable to prevent the overcrowding of those compartments even to the extent shown above. It cannot be denied that this state of things is allowed to continue owing to the want, amongst the class of sufferers, of Europeans, Anglo-Indians &c., who are suitably provided for separately, a circumstance which is a standing monument of open partiality on the part of semi-official bodies. I am sure a horse-box will never be allowed to carry more than the prescribed number and I cannot but think that it is worse than brutal not to show the same sympathy for human souls as is shown for horses, dogs, sheep, cattle &c. not intended for slaughter.

As the present number of trains, run on the line, carry more passengers than they ought to, it is quite plain that the Company gets an income in excess of their legitimate dues; and therefore they ought to utiliso the excess income in running additional trains so as to remedy the hardship complained of. If, by rule, they cannot carry a greater number of 3rd class carriages on their generally overcrowded Mails, than at present, that rule should be modified. Throughout my journey on the S. I. R. during December and January last I do not remember to have ever experienced any considerable inconvenience even during nights; and it should not be impossible for the G. I. P. R. to make equally satisfactory arrangements with a view to show the same regard for humanity as is shown by the S. I. R.—Yours, etc., NON-CHRISTIAN.

Poona, Feb. 3.

Yuan Shi-kai is the only President to hold office for life, as the majority of Republican rulers are elected every four years. That is the case with most of the South American Republics. The French President is elected septennially, as is the President of Guatemala. The Dominican Republic, Haiti, and Mexico hold Presidential elections every six years, Chili and Liberia every five, the United States of America and Portugal every four, Nicaragua every three Salvador every two, and Switzerland annually.

# BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, Feb. 4.)

Captain C. C. J. Barrett passed an examination in Gujarati according to the Proficiency Standard on the 5th January 1915.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Army Department, with effect from the dates on which they assumed charge of their duties as Assistant Censors :—

At Bombay Messrs. A. M. Green, I.C.S.; B. M. Bayly, I.C.S.; H. M. Hastehust, Asst. Supdt. of Police; J. W. Rowland, Asst. Supdt. of Police; F. W. Gerrard, Asst. Supdt. of Police; W. C. Edwards, Asst. Supdt. of Police (from 3rd to 14th October 1914); D. B. Suthers, Assistant Conservator of Forests; Lieut. P. J. R. Wigley, Bombay Political Department, and Mr. W. S. Maugan, Retired Assistant Secretary to Government, Political Department.

At Belgaum Mr. W. A. Dubois, Retired District Superintendent of Police and Mr. H. M. Kirkwood, Assistant Collector of Excise.

At Karachi Mr. P. M. Stewart, Assistant Supdt. of Police.

The orders regarding the appointments of Messrs. Green, Gerrard and White at Poona remain unaffected.

Major T. G. F. Paterson, M.B., I.M.S., Medical Officer in charge of the Native Infantry stationed at Ahmedabad, was in medical charge of the Ahmedabad Central Prison, in addition to his own duties, from the 25th October to the 4th November 1914, both days inclusive.

Mr. R. C. Brown, I.C.S., Collector of Belgaum, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for three months with effect from the 21st March 1915.

Mr. H. V. Hampton, Professor of Logic and English, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, has been granted furlough on medical certificate from the 4th to 31st January 1915 in combination with the winter vacation of 1914.

The services of the undermentioned officers have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of India with effect from the dates specified against their names :—

Lieut.-Colonel J. B. Smith, I.M.S. (15th Dec. '14); Captain T. C. Lucas, M.B., D.P.H. (Cantab) (5th Jan. 1915).

On relief by Mr. H. J. M. Cousens, B.Sc., Executive Engineer, Mr. F. J. Von Bock, Assistant Engineer, is granted language leave for three months. On return from the leave, Mr. Von. Bock should join the Deccan Irrigation Division for employment in the Nasik and Ahmednagar Irrigation District.

Mr. Manucherbeg valad Mirza Ghulam Razabeg, Bar-at-Law, to act as Additional City Magistrate, Karachi and as a Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. F. Lobo.

Mr. R. Honner, Assistant Collector of Excise, has been allowed extension of furlough for twenty-three days.

The services of Mr. W. A. Haigh Brown as an Honorary Presidency Magistrate, are transferred from the Girgaum to the Fort Court from the 27th January 1915 and until further orders.

# SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

| Day of week | Day of month. | WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h. m. | Depth. on Still. ft. in. | LOW WATER. Month. | Bombay Mean Time h. m. | Depth. on Still. ft. in |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Feb. | | | Feb. | | |
| Th. | 4 | m 1 44 | 29 1 | 4 | m 7 51 | 16 6 |
| | | 2 12a | 27 4 | | 7 47a | 17 5 |
| F. | 5 | m 2 18 | 28 5 | 5 | m 8 30 | 16 6 |
| | | 3 0a | 26 10 | | 8 29a | 18 9 |
| S. | 6 | m 2 54 | 27 6 | 6 | m 9 14 | 16 8 |
| | | 3 58a | 26 2 | | 9 18a | 20 2 |
| Su. | 7 | m 3 37 | 26 9 | 7 | m 10 9 | 17 0 |
| | | 5 12a | 25 7 | | 10 20a | 21 6 |
| M. | 8 | m 4 34 | 25 6 | 8 | m 11 23 | 17 3 |
| | | 6 49a | 25 7 | | | |
| Tu. | 9 | m 5 55 | 24 8 | 9 | m 0 47 | 22 2 |
| | | 8 37a | 26 3 | | 0 52a | 17 3 |
| W. | 10 | m 7 33 | 24 5 | 10 | m 2 35 | 21 7 |
| | | 9 35a | 27 5 | | 2 10a | 16 11 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

| Feb. | Sunrise | Sunset |
|---|---|---|
| „ 4 (Thursday) | „ 7h. 12m. | „ 6h. 33m |
| „ 5 (Friday | „ 7h. 12m. | „ 6h. 34m |
| „ 6 (Saturday) | „ 7h. 12m. | „ 6h. 34m |
| „ 7 (Sunday) | „ 7h. 11m. | „ 6h. 35m |
| „ 8 (Monday) | „ 7h. 11m. | „ 6h. 35m |
| „ 9 (Tuesday) | „ 7h. 10m. | „ 6h. 36m |
| „ 10 (Wednesday

# HIGH COURT.

## ORIGINAL APPELLATE COURT.

### CONSIGNMENT OF GRAPES.

### AGENT'S LIABILITY

*(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Davar.)*

GIOVANI GORIO Appellant and Defendant v. PANDUJI RAOJI Respondent and Plaintiff.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Beaman who had passed a decree in favour of the respondent-plaintiff for Rs. 5,125 with costs.

Mr. B. J. Desai with Mr. J. D. Inverarity and Mr. V. F. Taraporevala appeared for the appellant-defendant.

The Advocate-General with Mr. R. D. Wadia and Mr. D. F. Mulla appeared for the respondent-plaintiff.

The alleged facts which gave rise to the original suit are as follows:—

The plaintiff Panduji Raoji filed this suit against the defendants' firm claiming damages in respect of certain consignments of Malaga grapes ordered by the plaintiff through the defendants from one Glanzman, a dealer in grapes. Glanzman informed the defendants on 1st August 1911 that he had some grapes to sell. The defendants in their turn enquired of the plaintiff whether he wished to buy any grapes and at the rate proposed by them. On the 5th of August the plaintiff by an indent authorised the defendants to make a proposal for the purchase of 250 barrels of grapes at specified rates from Glanzman. The conditions in the indent were that 100 barrels were 'to be shipped in October, 150 barrels in November, and 100 barrels in December, the shipments were to be by direct steamer either the "P. & O. S. N. Co., or the Messageries Maritimes."

The above order was communicated to Glanzman in Europe and on his accepting it, the defendants informed the plaintiff that his offer had been accepted. The October shipment of 100 barrels was duly delivered to the plaintiff but there was considerable delay in the arrival of the November shipment. On the 1st of January 1912, the plaintiff, therefore, gave a notice to the defendants to the effect that he would not take delivery of any further shipment and would hold them liable for damages caused to him. On making further inquiries the plaintiff found that the goods were not shipped by a direct steamer as agreed to between the parties. The plaintiff's contention was that if the goods had been shipped by a direct steamer, they would have arrived in Bombay earlier than the 2nd day of December. As a matter of fact when they arrived here on the 2nd of December, they were all rotten.

With regard to the December shipment also, the plaintiff had a similar cause of complaint as that shipment arrived here on the 2nd of February 1912 and all the grapes were rotten. Owing to this breach of the agreement on the defendants' part in not making the shipments by a direct steamer and the consequent late delivery by them of the rotten grapes, the plaintiff said that he had suffered damages. He therefore, filed this suit against the defendants claiming a sum of Rs. 8,349-7-0 from them, that sum being the difference between the contract price and the market price.

The defendants' contention was that on a true construction of the indent they were not liable to be sued as principles in respect of the consignments. They further contended that the agreement should be held to be void on the ground of mistake and impossibility of performance. The mistake consisted in this that at the time both the parties entered into this agreement, they were under a mistake that there was direct communication by the P. & O. and the Messageries Maritimes steamers from Malaga to Bombay; while as a matter of fact there was none. Even the first shipment of October was not made by a direct steamer. On the grounds mentioned above the defendants denied their liability to pay any damages and counterclaimed Rs. 2,237-15-0 as damages sustained by them by reason of the plaintiff's failure to take delivery of the goods.

The Lower Court held that the defendants acted as agents for a foreign principal and were therefore liable to the plaintiff under the indent. The relationship between the plaintiff, the defendants and Glanzman fell within the meaning of Section 230 of the Contract Act and the presumption raised under that Section of the personal liability of the defendants to the plaintiff as an agent for a foreign principal had not been refuted. A decree was therefore passed in the plaintiff's favour. From this decision of the Lower Court, the present appeal was preferred by the defendant Giovani Gorio.

The arguments of counsel were finished yesterday and their Lordships reserved Judgment.

Solicitors for appellants:—Merwanji, Kola, Romer, Billimoria and Co.

Solicitors for the respondent:—Mulla and Mulla.

## APPELLATE SIDE.

### ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A FIRST CLASS MAGISTRATE.

### RULE ISSUED ON APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER.

*(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)*

GOPAL ARAJI JARAD v. RADHA GAMI.

This was a criminal application for transfer against the decision of Mr. J. E. Husbands, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, of Poona.

One Radna filed a complaint against the applicant in the Court of Sirdar Shumbusinha Amarsinha Raje Malegaonker, Special and First Class Magistrate Malegaon, charging him with an offence under Section 325, I. P. C., for grievous hurt. The applicant made an application to the Sub-divisional Magistrate for transfer of the case to that of any other Magistrate as the Special Magistrate and the petitioner were on bad terms. The special Magistrate when he came to know of this application of transfer said to the applicant in open court that he would see the petitioner in Jail atleast for 2 days even if the applicant be acquitted in appeal. He also further said "On you seem to be a big *Khatpati* man." The applicant in reply stated: "I am a poor innocent person. If I am not to make *khatpat* in self-defence, what am I to do? You have detained me in custody for 5 days and you have refused to issue summonses to the witnesses."

The Subdivisional Magistrate refused to grant the transfer observing "It is clear that the application is not *bona fide*, I must transfer cases from Magistrates who lose their temper without cause, but we are not angels and the behaviour of the accused would try the temper of a saint. I see no reason to suppose that the accused would not get a fair trial as he has tried to annoy the Magistrate. It is certain that he cannot be allowed to say he fears him now because he tried to say it before."

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments and the affidavit of the petitioner granted a rule.

Mr. D. C. Virkar appeared for the petitioner.

### ORDER FOR SANCTION CONFIRMED.

*(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)*

JIVRAM DUNKERJI v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad.

The accused was charged under sections 467 and 109 of the I. P. C. with having abetted the forgery of a "Hujat" (bond) by one Somnath in the name of the accused's son Ghimanlal and the complaint was lodged on 25th April, 1911. The case was committed to the Sessions Court for trial and Somnath was made an approver. The "Hujat" was passed by Rajaram Ranchod to Chimanlal. Four days afterwards, the accused filed a suit in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Umreth to recover Rs. 2,875 on the strength of the said "Hujat," but the suit was dismissed on 23rd December, 1911. The Sessions trial was stayed pending the disposal of the suit and after the decision of the suit, the trial commenced and the Additional Sessions Judge acquitted the accused on 5th February, 1912. Thereafter an application was made for sanction to prosecute the accused under sections 471, I. P. C., for having used the forged document, viz., the "Hujat" in Court; and Mr. Bhatt, the Subordinate Judge, granted the necessary sanction. In appeal, Mr. Kennedy, the District Judge, confirmed the sanction. Against this order of the District Judge, Ahmedabad, an application was made to the High Court for reversing the order granting sanction.

Mr. Indravadan Mehta with Mr. Bhide, appeared for the applicant.

Mr. Mehta contended that the previous acquittal under sections 467 and 109, I. P. C., was a bar to the present trial under section 471 as the facts and the offence were practically the same under section 403 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the Sessions Judge could have convicted the accused under section 471, I. P. C., in the previous trial and as this was not done, the accused should not be harrassed twice for the same offence and on the same facts. The "Hujat" was already used in the Civil Court at the time of the previous Sessions trial and hence the charge under section 471 could have been added at that time.

Their Lordships after hearing counsel rejected the application.

## FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

### BOMBAY BANKING CO.'S CASE.

*(Before Mr. Justice Batchelor.)*

KING-EMPEROR *v.* 1. SHRIDHAR KRISHNA KOTHAVLE, 2. MALHAR GANESH KOTHAVLE, 3. RUPCHAND SARPCHAND.

At the resumed sitting of the first Criminal Sessions the trial of the above three accused was continued. The first accused who was the manager of the Bombay Banking Co., Ltd., is charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 51,083 and falsification of entries in respect of Rs. 2,500, Rs. 21,000 and Rs. 13,000; the second and third accused were charged with aiding and abetting the first accused in committing the alleged criminal breach of trust.

Mr. Nicholson with Mr. Kaikhushroo M. Talyarkhan, instructed by the Public Prosecutor and Mr. Morris of the C. I. D. represented the Crown.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin and Mr. Kolaskar appeared for the first accused.

Mr. Gadgil and Mr. Talchekar appeared for the second accused.

Mr. Velinkar and Mr. R. D. Batliwala appeared for the third accused.

Yesterday the evidence of Keshav Shridhar Bhosekar, an ex-shroff of the Bombay Banking Co., Ltd., and now a clerk under the Official Liquidator, was continued. He stated that the first accused had drawn 45 cheques and hundis against the Wai Motor Car Co. The total amount of these cheques was Rs. 42,000. The first accused also dealt in this way with other concerns. He was the manager of the Mill Stores Supply Co. at Parel. He had drawn 12 cheques, amounting to Rs. 2,200 on the employ of this store.

Another hundi of Rs. 60,000 was drawn by the same accused on one S. Krishnarao which was discounted by the Bank.

The witness then deposed to the affairs of the Wai Motor Co. in respect of which three hundis for Rs. 5,000 each had been drawn and this sum was paid to the accused in 15 notes of Rs. 1,000 each.

Witness further said that four sums of Rs. 25,000, Rs. 13,000, Rs. 21,000 and Rs. 5,000 which were credited to the account of the third accused had never been paid into the Bank.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin then cross-examined the witness with regard to the items appearing in Rupchand's account from January to September, 1913.

Mr. Gadgil on behalf of the second accused cross-examined the witness with regard to the affairs of the Wai Motor Co.

In reply to Mr. Velinkar who cross-examined on behalf of the third accused, the witness said that there were in all 126 items consisting of hundis and cheques in the third accused's account. Of these only three were cheques, the rest were hundis, one cheque could not be found.

Questioned by his Lordship witness said that his knowledge of the credit entries in various accounts was derived from the books. Personally he did not know anything about them. He could not say whether the voucher represented the true state of affairs, and he did not know whether they were false or true.

The Sessions was adjourned till to-morrow 11-30 a.m.

## CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 5TH OF FEBRUARY, 1915.

**Before The Honourable The Chief Justice and The Honourable Mr. Justice Davar.**

**In the Division Court No. 52.**

**Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.**

**43-14—672-12—Matu J and M, Haridas Premji v Vallubhdas Madhowji and ors, Bhai K and G, Edg G W and Co.**

**45-14—672-12—Edg G W and Co, Narbadabai widow v Vallubhdas Madhowji and ors, Bhai K and G, Matu J and M.**

**26-14—42-14—Payne and Co, Khimji Assur Virji v The Fraser Ice Factory Co Ld, M B Chothia.**

**48-14—261-12—Shroff D and D, Prithiraj Jethmul a firm v Amirsing Gumansing and anr, Sabnis and G.**

**50-14—In Re Indian Coy's Act VI 82 and in re The Indian Specie Bank Ld in Liquidation—Payne and Co, Sorabji Nusserwanji Pochkhanawalla v C A Patwardhan and ors, Dhanjishaw and B, Bhai K and G, Little and Co.**

**51-14—269-14—Nadirsha and D, Ramchandra Vinayak Oka v Ramcoover Surajmal, Captain and V.**

**S C 52-14—840-14—Daphtary F and D, Gokaldas Jadhowji v Harjiwan Virji and ors, Little and Co.**

**54-14—972-13—Payne and Co, Fazalbhoy Alloo Movraj v Jethalal Maganlal, Mulji and Th.**

**25-14—104-14—M B Chothia, The Fraser Ice Factory Ld (in Liquidation) v Haji Gulam Mahomed a firm, Payne and Co.**

**Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.**

**In the Division Court No. 53.**

**Suits for hearing and final disposal.**

Long Cause.

**12-13—Ardeshir H D and Co, Gulamalli Gulam Hoosein v Cassambhai Thavarbhai and ors, Payne and Co, Matu J and M, M K R B and Co, Jeh S M and H, Part heard, 18-1-15.**

**For further directions and costs on Comr's Report.**

**1086-13—Ardeshir H D and Co Benna Bettiji v Kanji Mowji and anr, Edgelow G W and Co, Little and Co.**

**For hearing on exceptions to Comr's Report.**

**1050-09—Ragh N and Co, Gordhandas Girdhardas a firm v Chilmasetty Sabhasetty and anr, Pocha and Co.**

Short Causes.

**1426-14—Matu J and M, The National Financing and Coman, Corpn. Ld v Damanlal Parbhuram Gajjar, M K R B and Co.**

**1461-14—Patell and Ez, Bai Banubai v Nadersha Jamsetji Davar, Forbes and Co.**

**1436-14—Mulji and Th, Liladhar Dwarkadas v Kamsingji Gambhirsingji Dadasaheb.**

Long Causes.

**732-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, Messrs Mancherjee Vadilal and Co a firm v Naoroji Hormusji Pagdiwalla, Motichand and D.**

**815-14—Amin and D, Manaklal Kalidas a firm v Madhavji Ghellabhai, Smetham B and Co.**

**S C Ct 96/4219-14—Amin and Desai, Nanechand Jassa and ors v Ghati Hariba Avdaji Shindhe and ors, Sabnis and G, Judah and S.**

**S C Ct 97/4220-14—Amin and D, Nanechand Jassa and ors v Ghati Hariba Avdaji Shindhe and ors, Sabnis and G, Judah and S.**

**506-11—Motichand and D, Balubhai Kahandas and anr v Bai Bhicibai widow, Dastur and Co.**

**53-13—Ardeshir H D and Co Munshi Mahomed Hassan Muckba and ors v Alli Mahomed Haji Kassum and anr, Smetham B and Co.**

**856-14—Pandia and Co, Ramnath Narayen and anr v Baburao Dinaji and ors, D J Mantri.**

**1131-13—Patell and Ez, Rahimtulla Meherally and ors v Kassambhai Allibhai, Payne and Co.**

**Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.**

**IN THE DIVISION COURT NO. 48.**

For Dismissal.

863-12. Wadia G. & Co., Fulchand Premji v. Khamissa Haji Jan Mahomed, Edg. G. W. & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

1309-14. Judah and S., Nissim Isaac Bekhor v. Messrs. Haji Sultanali Shustary & Co., a firm, Matubhai J. & M.

LONG CAUSES.

1173-13. Ard. H. D. & Co., Fatmabai v. Rehmatbai and anr., Little & Co.

1174-13. Ard. H. D. & Co., Fatmabai v. Rehmatbai and anr., Little & Co.

**Long Causes.**

**871-12. Sabare & G., Ahmed Jamal & anr. v. Mahomed Ibrahim & ors., Mulla & M.**

**467-14. Dubash & Co., Shamji Vollabhji v. Karsondas Premji, Payne & Co.**

**1194-13. Payne & Co., The Credit Bank of India, Ltd., in Liquidation, v. Choti widow & ors., Daph. F. & D., Little & Co.**

**772-13. Soonderdas & Co., Sobbagchand Magenchand v. Chanulal Ishwarlal Mehta, Unwalla P. & P.**

**247-14. Mulla & M., Khatezabai widow, v. Haji Ali Haji Rahimtulla, Shroff D. & D.**

270-13—Mehta D and L, Esmail Mahomed and anr v Piaribai widow and anr, Purnanand and Co.

1210-14—Matu J & M The Pioneer Bank Ld v. Mulji Dullabhji Ved & anr Amin & Desai Mulla & Tha.

233-14—Payne & Co Ratansi Dharamsi Morarji & ors v. Tribhowandas Varjiwandas & ors. Daph F & D Craigie B & Co.

340-13—Soonderdas & Co. Jamnadas Harakhji & ors v. Moledina Haji Kassam Ludha & ors Bhai K & G.

924-13—Jehangir M & S Girdharilal Balabux a firm v. Fulchand Padamraj & Co. & M.

341-14—In Person Rajabally Hyderally v. Benjvallabhdas Purshotamdas a firm Motichand & D.

# THE YEAR'S TRADE.

## HOW IT HAS BEEN AFFECTED BY THE WAR.

The complete returns of trade in 1914, issued by the British Board of Trade during mail week, give a striking illustration of the effect upon industry caused by the general disturbance of the war. Roughly, the year's trade declined by about a hundred and eighty million pounds, compared with the preceding record year.

Dealing first with the returns for December, the return shows that the month's imports were valued at £67,554,960, as compared with £71,114,874 in the corresponding month of the previous year, a decrease of £3,559,914. The exports totalled £26,278,928, against £43,326,920 in the preceding December, a drop of £17,047,992.

As regards the imports, there was again an appreciable increase in the value of articles of food, drink, and tobacco which came into the country during December, the total advance under this heading being £7,900,041, of which £1,894,519 was in grain and flour, £1,353,365 in meat (including animals for food), and £4,923,934 in other dutiable food and drink.

A decrease of £7,197,893 in raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured was chiefly accounted for by a decline of £5,305,845 in cotton, the only classes of goods under this heading which showed an increase being wool (286,858), and oil seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums (£338,637).

The largest decrease among articles wholly or mainly manufactured was one of £968,287 in iron and steel and manufactures thereof. Imports of leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes, rose by £942,334.

### THE EXPORTS.

The most appreciable decrease among December's exports were those of £1,984,258 in coal, coke, and manufactured fuel, £1,773,447 in iron and steel and manufactures thereof, £1,501,175 in machinery, £1,171,550 in wool, and £4,874,065 in cotton. Exports of grain and flour marked an increase of £62,122, those of new ships one of £13,934, and those of apparel one of £255,621.

The total imports for 1914 were valued at £697,432,649, as compared with £768,734,739 in 1913, a decrease of £71,302,090. Among the few increases for the year was one of £6,374,728 in meat (including animals for food).

The value of exports in 1914 was £430,230,725, as compared with £525,245,289 in the preceding year, a decline of £95,014,564. Under only one heading was there an increase—£330,954 in tobacco. The largest decreases were among articles wholly or mainly manufactured. Cotton was down by £23,886,485, wool by £6,133,967, iron and steel and manufactures thereof by £12,572,346, machinery by £5,677,417, and new ships by £4,202,009. The year's export of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel was lower to the extent of £11,458,532.

Re-exports of foreign and Colonial merchandise during December amounted to £5,870,546, compared with £9,728,523, a decrease of £3,857,977; while those for the year were valued at £95,489,536, against £109,575,037 in 1913, a fall of £14,085,451.

## BOMBAY Y. W. C. A.

### LADY WILLINGDON'S THANKS AND CONGRATULATIONS.

Lady Willingdon presidedl at the fortieth annual meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Young Women's Christian Association, yesterday evening. There was a large attendance.

After a devotional address by Miss Lang, the annual report was read by Miss Whealdon. The report stated:—

One of the first needs of this city is a Home, and to that purpose three floors of our building are devoted. In this Home during the past year an average of 62 have been in daily residence. A total of 489 names are on our books. This number includes many visitors, missionaries and tourists, who must break journey at Bombay. Our residents represent self-supporting women in the various occupations of teachers, nurses, typists, business girls, telephone and telegraphic operators, clerks and students. As Holiday Home, the Association owns a bungalow at Lanouli which has been open ten months of the past year. Here 133 visitors have found welcome and rest. In spite of losses by removal and death the membership has increased from 725 in 1913, to 801 in 1914.

In the Educational Department 1914 was a banner year in attendance and interest and also in financial receipts. The Commercial School had an enrolment of 29 in the Typewriting Class and 30 in the Shorthand Class. Of this number 12 secured posts and four others were ready to take positions. The school was inspected by Miss Corkery in April, and by Mr. Dudley in October and excellent reports were given by each. Their recommendation for the renewal of the grant of Rs. 1,500 has been favourably acted upon by Government.

During the year 360 applications have been dealt with by the Employment Secretary.

The Marathi Branch has had most marked increase in membership, interest and efficiency, for this year 200 members were enrolled. For the first time voluntary work has been undertaken, some of the very poorest have gathered money among themselves to buy material to be made into garments for the Nasik Women's Hospital. Since the outbreak of war they have sent in several dozen garments to the Women's Branch of War Relief, most of which were made by hand because few can afford to have machines.

The Hon. Treasurer, Mr. C. A. Hawes, has been able to report that the results of the year may be regarded as satisfactory. The General Fund showed a balance on Dec. 31st 1914, of Rs. 1,966-10. The Association has had to face financial difficulties as have all organizations since August. Though the year 1915 begins with funds at low tide there is real gratitude that the small balance is upon the right side.

Though the Y. W. C. A. has not initiated any scheme of its own for War Relief it has been busy in its co-operation with Lady Willingdon's Branch of Women's War Relief, assisting from the first by preparation and staffing of headquarters officers, and later through its many branches and clubs. Work parties for war have been steadily going on.

It has been almost a daily privilege since the declaration of war to assist wives and children of men who have gone to the front. Through our Branch at Colaba, very close touch has been kept with these women as they come and go.

Mrs. C. de J. Luxmore, in the course of the Association address, referred to the war and said it was a terrible burden the women of the nations had to carry in these days. Many of them, as a result of the war, would have to go out and make a livelihood, and that Association was eminently fitted to help such women. She referred to the fact that the Y. W. C. A., is not a parochial but a cosmopolitan institution, and after mentioning that in Germany, there was a very large branch of it, went on to speak of the work done at Home by the Y. W. C. A., since the war began. At the headquarters of the World's Y. W. C. A., in London, she said, they had to deal with hundreds of women and girls of all nationalities, many of whom were absolutely without money. The Y. W. C. A., adopted itself to conditions and either drafted the girls home or found them employment. No one was turned away.

Lady Willingdon then presented St. John Ambulance Home nursing and First Aid certificates to about forty young ladies.

Dr. Stanley Reed moved a vote of thanks to Lady Willingdon, and spoke of the spirit of service and sacrifice which both Lord and Lady Willingdon displayed in their work.

### HER EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

Lady Willingdon, in reply, said it gave her the very greatest pleasure to attend that afternoon, and she was sure they had all enjoyed and benefited by that meeting. She thanked Miss Lang and Mrs. Luxmore for their interesting addresses, and congratulated Miss Whealdon on the excellent way she had read the report. Dr. Reed had mentioned something about the spirit of sacrifice, but when she remembered the way the women of Bombay had worked in connection with the war she felt she could not do too much in return. She was particularly pleased to be present that afternoon to show the Association how very, very grateful she was personally for the work the members of the Association had done and the help they had given her since the war began. Nothing had been too much for them to do, and they had helped her in every possible way. Her Excellency concluded by congratulating the Association on the continued success of its work.

### PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

During the week ending 30th ultimo the number of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency was as follows:—

Bombay City 2, Ahmedabad District 2, Broach District 5 (for two weeks), Panch Mahals District 27, Surat District 4, Thana District 10, East Khandesh District 4, Nasik District 107 Ahmednagar District 8, Poona Town 9. Other places in Poona District 42, Sholapur Town 3, Satara District 48, Ratnagiri District 1, Belgaum District 26, Dharwar District 85, Bijapur District 13, Karachi District 7, Hyderabad District 87 (for two weeks), Sukkur District 1 (for week ending 29th Jan.), Kathiawar Agency 13, Cutch State 1 and Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 51, Total 555.

# RAINSTORM IN FEBRUARY.

## UNPRECEDENTED OCCURRENCE IN BOMBAY.

### A LATE MONSOON DAY.

For once in a way the meteorologist has proved a true prophet. In the weather report which appeared in our columns yesterday it was stated that disturbed conditions prevailed in Rajputana; that there was a "depression"—word beloved of meteorological observers the world over!—of considerable intensity over the south-west Punjab; and that a few showers were possible in the Bombay Deccan.

And so it happened; there was rain in Bombay yesterday. An overclouded sky and a strong breeze heralded a coming storm, and the glass fell steadily until just before noon a heavy shower fell, with the result that the storm-water drains, being taken completely at a disadvantage, were choked up in about two minutes, and miniature floods appeared at every street and corner; floods that did not disappear until coolies armed with rods had put in a good deal of hard work in poking the gratings clear. The heavy shower only lasted about ten minutes, but it was succeeded by a day of drizzling rain more reminiscent of the end of August in India or a disappointing summer day in England,—the day on which a picnic has been arranged!—than the middle of the Indian cold-weather. Towards evening the drizzle became more pronounced, and this coupled with muddy streets, and a cold dampness in the atmosphere, made things thoroughly unpleasant.

Such a phenomenon as a heavy rainstorm and a rainy day in February, induced a representative of the "Chronicle" to seek an interview with the oldest inhabitant to find out if there were any precedents for this kind of thing. "No," said our old friend, "there has never been rain so late as this. Once I remember fifteen or twenty years ago,—memories which go back thirty or forty years are not to be tied down to a year or two,—there was very heavy rain in January. It rained hard without stopping for two days."

"What happened?" queried the writer.

"All I can remember about it was that it started to rain on the Thursday night and kept on all day on Friday, and on Saturday the race course was a swamp. But it has never rained hard in February" he added, —and with that the interviewer had to be content.

### RAINFALL IN DECEMBER.

In his general remarks on the fall of rain in the Presidency during December last the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, observes that rain fell in light to fair showers mostly throughout East Khandesh, Sholapur, the three Karnatak Districts, the Southern Maratha Country States and Kanara and in parts of Satara. The fall occurred on the 17th and 18th in East Khandesh and elsewhere between the 10th and 16th. The rain on the whole was beneficial to standing crops except in Belgaum where it was slightly injurious to rabi crops. Slight damage by rats has been reported from one State in Rewa Kantha. Harvesting and threshing of kharif crops continue in places and Rabi sowing is nearing completion. The picking of cotton is progressing in Gujarat, Kathiawar and in the Deccan.

### A SUGGESTION TO THE TRAMWAY CO

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Now that the Tramay Co., have seen their way to enforcing one of their very wholesome regulations which till to-day was a dead letter, may I be allowed to suggest an improvement in the manner of barring the entrances? Of course, the attention of illiterate people cannot be drawn to the label "Leave by the front door" inside the cars, nor to "Out" and "In" outside. And the Tramway Co. have to be congratulated on their finding a way out of the difficulty. But to call upon the driver to hold up the bars at the exit at every halting point is rather woeful, and though it is the first day. I observed several drivers not minding this and leaving the passengers to lift up the bars and hook them up as best they could. Those who know the bars realise the danger to which people are exposed by a little carelessness. Cannot a sliding barred door or a spring devic such as could only be worked from the inside be adopted to do away with the trouble and the danger?

—Yours, etc.

J. R. J.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

### HARBOURING A CRIMINAL.

APPEAL AGAINST SENTENCE ADMITTED IN HIGH COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

At the High Court yesterday, Justices Fletcher and Beachcroft admitted the appeal of Profulla Chunder Bhattasil, who was convicted by the Second Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta of harbouring one Madan Mohun Bhowmik, an absconding accused in the Barisal conspiracy case, and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

## OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

**The Future of Turkey.**

The "Hablul Matin":—Turkey is an indispensable factor in European politics. Turkey would have been cleared "bag and baggage" out of Europe, but for the fact that no one can fill her place as the gate-keeper of the Dardanelles. Turkey has been threatened with utter extinction as a punishment for her ingratitude. But, it is curious, that the Germans have never been menaced with the loss of their freedom. On the contrary, they are told that they will be saved from the militarism of Prussian Junkers. They are promised the halcyon days of bygone times, before the Hohenzollern ascendancy, when they were a simple people, drank beer, sang songs and passed their time in metaphysical speculations. If a country declares war against another it is liable to annexation in the case of a great defeat. International Law recognises such a right of conquest, and it is not for us to dispute its sound nature. What we urge on behalf of Turkey is the fact that a portion of her territories will be a perennial danger to the peace of the world. It would be a humiliation to the Islamic world, nay to the whole of the Asiatic Continent, if the Turkish Crescent be hurled from the minarets of Stammboul.

**Indian Public Service Commission.**

The "Hindu":—It is absolutely necessary, that the Commissioners should appreciate and make such recommendations as regards the position of Indians in the public services of their own country as will not only satisfy Indian aspirations, but reflect the regard, the esteem and the brotherly feeling of Great Britain towards the people of this great country It is unnecessary to prognosticate the evil consequences that will flow if the Commission recommend any illiberal proposals for adoption; but there can be no question as to the deep feeling of dissatisfaction and discontent that will be aroused thereby in this country, a condition of things which, in the bargain, will endanger the extremely cordial relations that now subsist and place the Government of Great Britain in an awkward predicament, not of their choice. The Commission, we believe, is aware of the fact that, in most Provinces in India, the Indian Civil Service has been so reorganised as to appreciably improve the prospects of its members, while the demand of the members of the Provincial Services in this respect has almost always been met by the answer that it was obviously undesirable to introduce any changes and improvement pending the report of the Commission. This palpably one-sided treatment has justly provoked dissatisfaction, and it is not, therefore, the part of wisdom to increase it by any ill-liberal recommendations, especially in the present circumstances.

**Frontier Raids.**

The "Tribune":—Beyond question the trial of this "wiser method," of Lord Curzon's Frontier scheme during the long period of fourteen years, has been attended with the most serious consequences to the settled and peaceful life of the Hindu community in that province. Without the least desire to detract from the merit of the work done by the officers of the Frontier Administration we must state in justice to the sufferers that the series of annual raids, dacoities, murders and holding men to ransom has thrown into shade all beneficent measures intended for the advancement of the province in many other directions. This remark is borne out not only by the regularity of the annual pillage of the Hindu Shaukars by trans-border tribes but also by the resistance offered by certain classes of people in the province to the beneficent influences of a civilising Government. We have been led to make these remarks on perusal of the latest administration report of that province. Every page of the report bears testimony to the efforts put forth by the Administration to suppress crime. But the people are unfortunate and somehow fail to derive the measure of benefit which official efforts promise. They, at least the Hindu minority, to whom mainly is due the development of trade in the province, seem to be still under the influence of a malevolent star. That is the only way in which the existing insecurity of life and property can be explained by a peace loving people under Pax Britannica.

**Congress Criticism.**

"New India":—In such a time as this, pregnant with all great possibilities for India's future, no greater disservice can be done to the National cause than to disparage the Congress by calling it ill-names, and by applying to it contemptuous epithets. We may seek to improve it in all possible ways, but it shows little capacity for political action not to be able to bear defeat without descending to abuse and sneers, and without trying to destroy that which we failed to win. The Congress remains the only great Indian political institution which has lasted through 29 years of struggle and storm, and has to its credit a large number of beneficent reforms. An autocrat is a necessity for the smooth working of any Indian institution. Autocracy is certainly by far the easiest way of winning effectiveness and success in any public work here, but it is against the Spirit of the Age, and we must work with that Spirit, not against it. The good temper, the sense of humour, the readiness to give an opponent full credit for good intentions even when he seems stupid and pig-headed—all these social qualities are, to a considerable extent lacking here. Criticism is apt to be somewhat brutal in its language, intended to wound, not to correct.

The Government of India have sanctioned the construction by the Agency of the B.B. and C. I. Railway on behalf of Baroda and Chota Udaipur Durbars of a line of railway on 2 feet 6 inches gauge from Bodeli station on the Gaekwar's Dabho Railway to Chhota Udaipur, a distance of 22,65 miles.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Gas Company's Social Club Fancy Dress Dance, Club Grounds, Parel, 9-30 p.m.

Grant College Medical Society, Annual General Meeting, 4-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, FEB. 6.

Students' Brotherhood: Lecture by Prof. S. L. Joshi, M. A., on "The Mystery of Human Development," Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaum, 6-30 p.m.

Bombay Races, Ninth Extra Meeting, Mahaluxmi, 1st Race starts at 3-15 p.m.

SUNDAY, FEB. 7.

XIII Hours' Adoration and Special Prayers for peace at the Cathedral of Our Lady of Glory, Parel Road, Byculla, 6 p.m. (S. T.).

MONDAY, FEB. 8.

English Mail steamer, due at daybreak.

Tata Hydro-Electric Works: Inauguration of first delivery of power, Parel, 5-15 p.m.

TUESDAY, FEB. 9.

David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Matunga, Prize Distribution, 5 p.m.

DAILY.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, open daily 8-30 a.m., to 8 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15 and 10 p. m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7 to 8, 8-45 to 10-15, and 10-30 to 11-45.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Palladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

## BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders By Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Reed, A. D. C., Commanding.

Feb. 5.

1. Recruits.—All Recruits except those residing in Salsette will parade daily at the Fort Riding School at 7-15 a.m.
2. Annual Camp.—It is notified for information that the Camp of Training will be held from 6th to 22nd March, during which time every member will be required to attend daily.

(Sd.) A. E. BAIRD, Lieut.

Actg. Adjutant Bo. Light Horse.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., Commanding.

February, 5.

1081.—Mobilization. Guards.—The Officer Commanding "B" Company will detail 2 N. C. Officers and 6 men to parade daily at Headquarters at 6 p.m. on and from 3rd instant. Dress.—Drill Order with helmets, Havresacks and Water-bottles.
Next for duty.—E. Coy., commencing Wednesday night February 10th.

7.—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Saturday, 6th instant.—"C" Company Class Firing. Afternoon Officers Revolver by 1-25 p.m. train.
Sunday, 7th instant.—Officers Musketry. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

44.—Parades.—Company parades for the week ending February 6th:—
"B" Company Saturday at 7-30 a.m. Signalling Class at Headquarters.
"C" Company, Friday at 6 p.m. Signalling Class at Headquarters.
"G" Company, Recruits and Special Reserve.—Friday at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY Captain,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

## LAWN TENNIS.

A match has been arranged between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Hindu Gymkhana and will take place on the courts of the former at Queen's Road on Monday next at 5 p.m.

## BAND AT THE STATION HOSPITAL, COLABA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 5 p.m. for the entertainment of wounded officers and men.

## TABLEAUX VIVANTS.

Mr. J. Needham writes to state that the second performance given on 22nd instant in aid of the Indo-British Institution resulted in a net profit of Rs. 2,000 which is being paid in to the Indo-British funds. The thanks of the Committee are again freely given to all those who so kindly gave their help, and in particular to the Band of the Excelsior Theatre, under the able baton of Mr. D'Costa.

## PERFORMANCE IN AID O IE WAR FUND

At the request of Mrs. Munglagavri Chunilal H. Setalvad, the proprietors of the Imperial Cinematograph are giving a special performance in aid of the War and Relief Fund at 9 p.m. to-day. The performance will be under the patronage of Mr. S. M. Edwardes, C. V. O., Commissioner of Police, and Mrs. Edwardes. The entire proceeds of the performance will be sent to the Women's Branch of the War and Relief Fund.

## DAVID SASSOON REFORMATORY.

The prize distribution of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Matunga, will take place on Tuesday the 9th instant at 5 p.m. The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, will preside and Mrs. Hill has very kindly promised to give away the prizes. A train leaves Church Gate Station at 4.25 p.m. for Matunga (the Reformatory adjoins the Railway) and trains from Matunga leave at 5.54, 6.17, 6.29 and 6.44 p.m.

## UNIVERSIT EXAMINATIONS.

As some of the days fixed by the regulations for holding the undermentioned Examinations being public holidays, the Syndicate of the Bombay University have fixed the following days as the days for the commencement of the Examinations:—
LL. M., M.D., D Hy., F. Ag., S. Ag., and B. Ag. Examinations Tuesday, 2nd March
B.A. Examination (New Regulations), Friday, 26th March, B. Sc. and B.A. Examination (Old Regulations) Tuesday, 6th April

## THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood, Prof. S. L. Joshi, M.A., of the Baroda College, will deliver a public lecture to-morrow at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaon, on "The Mystery of Human Development." Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside. On Sunday the Senior and Junior Classes will meet at their respective places at 9 a.m. The Senior Class will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Scott, M. A., D. D., when he will give his second lecture on "Shakespeare's Macbeth—a Study in Retribution." The Junior Class will be conducted by Mr. K. J. Dubash, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor.

## XIII HOURS' ADORATION.

The XIII hours' Adoration will take place in the Cathedral of Our Lady of Glory, Byculla, on Sunday next. The Blessed Sacrament will be exposed during the solemn High Mass at 7 o'clock. The evening service consisting of special prayers for the speedy and successful termination of the war, sermon by the Rev. Father Napolezim, in English, solemn procession with two benedictions outside the church and the third inside it, will commence at 6 p.m. His Grace the Archbishop-bishop of Daman will officiate at the evening service and the evening collection will be devoted for the Communion rails as a remembrance of the first XIII Hours' Adoration held in the new edifice.

## RECRUITMENT FOR TRANSPORT UNITS.

### GOVERNMENT ALLOWANCE FOR APPROVED RECRUIT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Feb. 4.

In order to facilitate recruitment of men for transport units the Government of India have been pleased to sanction a grant of allowance of Rs. 3 per head for each approved recruit. This allowance will be drawn by recruiting officers or in the case of headquarter recruits by Officers Commanding units and will be utilised at their discretion in rewarding those (other than regular recruiters) who afford assistance in recruiting during the present war.

## RAIN STORM AT LAHORE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. 4.

After two or three days of close and cloudy weather a storm broke over Lahore on Wednesday evening. Rain commenced falling about 7 p.m. and continued throughout the night, three quarters of an inch being registered by 8 a.m. on Thursday.

## SNOWFALL AT SIMLA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Feb. 4.

After a few weeks of sunshine the weather has again turned cold and snow has been falling continuously since yesterday.

## EDISON AND THE KAISER.

### WHAT THE GERMANS MUST SHORTLY REALISE.

America's famous inventor, Mr. Edison, has given his impressions of the war to a New York correspondent. "The Germans," he said, "are a great people commercially, industrially, agriculturally, but they have been brought up in an atmosphere of egoism. Everything in the country has been subordinated to the military caste, and I think the sooner this system is ended the better for the German people."

The inventor, says the "Telegraph's" New York correspondent, recently lost his great manufacturing and experimenting works by fire.

"Are you worrying?" asked the reporter.

"Not a scrap," replied Mr. Edison, puffing a cigar contentedly; "we have a new standard of worry beside which all others seem trivial. I look from the ruins of my works here across the Atlantic, and I see the Kaiser on the defensive on both fronts of the immense battlefields.

"When you realise that the Kaiser has been living for years in the atmosphere of his 'impregnable General Staff,' when you know he has been trained on the idea that a quick, smashing blow at France would enable him to rush to Russia and quell the Tsar, and then you realise, what the Germans themselves must shortly realise, that final victory cannot be theirs—why, it is enough to make the gods, let alone mortals, weep.

"I have lost £600,000 worth of property by fire, but that is nothing to the Kaiser's loss. Here is my New Year's recipe for worry: 'Think of the Kaiser, and realise that you are the luckiest dog imaginable.'"

## CASUALTY LISTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Major W. C. R. Farmar, 104th Heavy Battery, R. G. A.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. Huth, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. S. A. Barthropp, Sussex.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. E. A. de St. B. Watkins, Devons.
Lieut. Viscount Northland, Coldstreams.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 4.

The following are officers names in the sixty-third casualty list from France and Belgium:—

INVALIDED TO ENGLAND.

Captain J. E. Home, Supply and Transport Corps.
Lieut.-Col. W. R. Brakspear, 2/3rd Gurkhas.
Captain W. B. Daily, 1/2nd Gurkhs.

SICK IN HOSPITAL.

Captain H. W. D. Hill, 16th Cavalry.

CONVALESCENT.

Lieut. V. H. S. Smith (previously reported on sick list) 32nd Lancers.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED PRISONER OF WAR.

Capt. L. J. Jones (previously reported missing), 9th Bhopal Infantry.

The following are officers' names in the eleventh casualty list from the Persian Gulf:—

## BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

### WHEEL AND TOLL TAXES.

### WRONGFUL RESTRAINT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector De Burgh charged Radhakrishna Gujden and Gajrajsing Gopalsing, toll clerks in the employ of a contractor, at the Sion Causeway, with wrongfully restraining Deviden Budloo and three other labour-cart drivers. Superintendent Priestley conducted the prosecution, while Mr. F. K. Dubash defended the accused.

Superintendent Priestley said the cart-drivers had paid the wheel tax in Bombay and had been licensed by the Police to ply for hire. On the afternoon of the 12th January they were returning to Bombay from Kurla with barks for tannery purposes, when the accused stopped the carts at the Causeway and demanded from them Rs. 4-8-0 as toll at the rate of annas two per cart for the four trips they had done during each of the three days. The cartmen said they had already paid the wheel-tax and were therefore not bound to pay the toll. The accused thereupon detained the carts for fifteen hours. The cartmen in the meantime complained to the Police, who arrested the accused.

Superintendent Priestley further said that under Section 190 of the Bombay Municipal Act a toll at a rate not exceeding two annas each, was levied on all vehicles entering the city from Salsette, which were not liable to pay wheel-tax under Section 180. The accused had no right to restrain the cart drivers and their demand was illegal. They could collect toll from those vehicles only which paid no wheel-tax in Bombay and which came to the Causeway to come into the city. Only vehicles from outside Bombay were to be charged the toll and as the cartmen belonged to Bombay and had paid the wheel-tax in Bombay, the action of the accused in restraining them amounted to wrongful restraint.

The Magistrate held that the accused had no right to restrain the cartmen and none either to levy toll on the carts in question or any other vehicle that had paid the wheel-tax in Bombay. The accused were fined Rs. 50 each, and out of the amount of the fine if recovered, Rs. 5 were ordered to be paid to each of the cartmen as compensation.

## ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, the Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Mr. C. J. D. R. Lopes, late liquidator of the Catholic Death Benefit Association in voluntary liquidation, charged Mr. C. M. Braganca of the Catholic Book Depot, Princess Street, with defamation in connection with his work as Secretary and liquidator of the Association. Mr. A. X. Soares appeared for the complainant, while Mr. P. Godinho defended the accused, and Mr. J. P. De Anadroo watched the proceedings on behalf of the Association.

The accused unconditionally withdrew all his letters and allegations against the complainant and said he had made these in consequence of statements made to him by others which he then believed to be true. He had now heard the complainant's assurances to the contrary and he expressed his regret for having made the allegations complained of. He undertook not to interfere with the complainant in future.

The case was marked compounded.

## THEFT BY MUNICIPAL FIREMAN.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Bull charged Cassim Bandoo, a fireman employed in the Municipal Workshops at Paltan Road, with the theft of a brass spindle, valued at Rs. 32, belonging to the Bombay Municipality.

The accused was seen carrying away the spindle from the boiler room and the matter was at once brought to the notice of the head foreman, Mr. Buswell, who reported the theft to the Police. The accused pleaded not guilty alleging it was a false charge brought by another employee of the Muncipality, who was on bad terms with him. He was convicted and sentenced to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

## POSSESSING A SWORD-STICK WITOUT A LICENSE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Khan Saheb Kavasji Pettigara of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Swami Madan Mohanlal, an ascetic, with possessing a sword-stick without a license.

Khan Saheb Pettigara searched the accused's place of residence at Thakorewar in connection with a theft, when he found there the sword stick together with other articles.

The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

## DISOBEYING THE DOCKMASTER'S ORDERS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. J. M. Schneider, of the Port Officer's Staff, charged Jagu Balu and two other tindals with disobeying the orders of the Dock Master and with obstructing the hired transport Bandra with their barges for an hour and a half while the transport was getting into the Alexandra Dock on the morning of the 16th January. The accused were fined Rs. 10 each.

## SERIOUS DACOITY NEAR AMRITSAR

### ONE VILLAGER KILLED AND FOUR WOUNDED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. 4.

A serious dacoity with murder took place on Tuesday night at Chabba, near the police station Sadar, seven miles south of Amritsar. From the information at present to hand, it appears about 25 men, apparently Sikhs, armed with fire arms, bombs and chharis, committed the dacoity at the house of a Sahukar. The amount of property secured is not yet known. Villagers turned out and there was a fight in which one villager was killed and four were wounded, while one dacoit was killed.

Mr. W. Gerhard, a well-known social worker, philanthropist and member of the Roman Catholic community left Calcutta for England on Tuesday. Addressing the General Roman Catholic community leaves Calcutta for England to-day. Addressing the General Council of the Catholic Association of Bengal, which had met to bid farewell to Mr. Gerhard, the Archbishop paid a tribute to, Mr. Gerhard in the course of which His Grace referred to Mr. Gerhard's habitual visits to the slums, in the last of which on Sunday His Grace understood he had no less a distinguished companion than His Excellency the Governor of Bengal.

## BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

### AMUSING PROGRAMME AT THE GAIETY

"The best show I have seen since I came to Bombay" said a hardened local theatre-goer while waiting for a taxi in the hall of the Gaiety Palace of Varieties last night; and while we should hardly go so far as that we should say that not for a long time has there been such an enjoyable and amusing show as was provided by Mr. Lew Marks, Miss May Sherrard and Miss Gertie Brooks. The whole show went with a swing and a rattle from start to finish and the wonder of it is how only three people kept things going as they did. The pictures gave them a breather, but good though they were they were only tolerated by the audience, who waited impatiently for each fresh appearance of one or other of the artistes.

Mr. Lew Marks gave his War Alphabet, which is an exceedingly smart bit of work, and for which he was twice encored, singing each time topical songs. Miss Gertie Brooks sang the late Harry Fragson's "Hello, Who's your Lady Friend?" and other numbers, and Miss May Sherrard in a hobble skirt which made one think she was going to do her famous "horrible 'obble dance," sang a song about Algernon which simply convulsed the house. She was vociferously encored, and there were loud demands for the "hobble" song and dance, but instead Miss Sherrard appeared as a "knut," and again scored heavily.

It was in the revue, however, that the three made their great hit. Whimsical this production is without a doubt; at times it is nonsensical, and at other times it is simply silly, but it gets the laughs all the time, and we have rarely seen a Bombay audience so thoroughly amused as were the people in the Gaiety last night. The skit lasted half an hour, and it was half an hour of pure, unadulterated enjoyment for every body present. The present show at the Gaiety is one that should be seen.

## GERMANY'S CHEMICAL PROBLEMS.

### SUBSTITUTES FOR RUBBER AND SALTPETRE.

Writing from Berlin, the United States Deputy Consul-General says that as a result of the war German chemists have been confronted with a number of very important technical problems. Some of these problems are old ones that have been rendered acute by the war's interference with commerce, while others are newer and are all the more difficult because little attention had been given them before the opening of hostilities.

The Consul then goes on to show how the German chemists are co-operating in a very marked manner to furnish substitutes for gasoline, rubber, saltpetre, and jute.

As regards rubber, he points out that the problems arising from the shortage of this commodity are much more difficult than those arising from the motor-fuel situation. This is already shown by the increases in rubber prices and by the strict military regulation of its use. The importation of caoutchouc (indiarubber) has been interrupted, and the synthetic production of this valuable material was neglected before the war. The necessity for a substitute exists to-day, and the scarcity of natural caoutchouc will focus attention on the development of a synthetic process. Several satisfactory substitutes have been evolved by combining acetone and benzol products with caoutchouc. A certain supply of caoutchouc can be maintained by the manufacture of regenerated caoutchouc from scrap rubber. This regenerated caoutchouc industry is highly developed, and large stores of old rubber exist.

SHORTAGE OF SALTPETRE.

The problem of providing the industries and agriculture with nitrogens is a serious one, says the Consul. The importation of Chile saltpetre has been interrupted, and the country is short nearly 800,000 tons of this material as measured by the consumption in 1912. It is estimated that one-third of this quantity is used in manufacturing and the remainder in agriculture. It is used in the production of nitric acid, which is so important in the manufacture of explosives. The existing stores of saltpetre have to serve in the first place, the purposes of the army, and a substitute for a half million tons for agricultural purposes must be supplied.

Sulphate of ammonia, a by-product of coal distillation, is the most productive source of nitrogen that Germany has, and as a fertiliser is a formidable rival of Chile saltpetre. It is thought that a larger percentage of nitrogen in the form of ammonia can be obtained from coal than has hitherto been done. The synthetic production of ammonia may be of assistance in furnishing a supply of combined nitrogen, and, finally, the manufacture of cyanamid, a mixture of atmospheric nitrogen and calcium carbide, will suplpy the country with an important nitrogenous fertiliser.

## THE DEST TO KULTUR.

### GERMAN APPEALS TO NEUTRAL SAVANTS

The "Voissiche Zeitung" asked M. Fridtjof Nansen, of Christiania, Professor Harald Hoeffding, philosopher of Copenhagen, and Professor Lovenz of Heyde, to state for what they are indebted to German science, and publishes their replies.

M. Nansen says that he owes to Germany his attachment to methodical exact work and thoroughness; and that it is methodical thoroughness which has made Germany what it is, not only from the scientific point of view, but also from the commercial and military standpoints, but he remarks that he owes something to English science, too.

Professor Hoffding says that Danish science is much indebted to German science, much attention to countries do not pay much attehntion to modern German literature.

Professor Lovenz declares that his science would never have been what it is without Germany's scientific investigation, but that neither would it without Britain or France. He does not know whether he admires more German thoroughness and profundity, French clearness, or British originality.

## DIFFICULTIES OF THE TRENCH WAR.

### THE NEED OF A NEW VENTURE.

In the western theatre of war all along the immense front from the Channel to Belfort, in Alsace, the operations of both the Germans and the Allies have now developed into a war of trenches and saps, such as are usually confined to sieges of strong places. The demoralising effect of this life in trenches, writes Mr. E. Ashmed Bastlett in the "Manchester Guardian," is seen even with the bravest troops when the moment arrives when the officer commanding a particular section of the line considers the time has arrived to assault the enemy's works in front. Soldiers who have lived for days in front of an entrenched position, and who, during this time, have never dared lift their heads above cover, through fear of the enemy's sharpshooters, acquire a horror of advancing to the attack such as you never see in troops advancing over fresh and unknown ground. For days they have been gazing out of narrow loopholes towards the enemy. They know every inch of the ground. Each particular marksman opposite has acquired a certain ascendancy over their imaginations. They know that the moment they leave cover some of them will be shot like rabbits. They know they must rush across that short Tom Tidler's ground without cover and cut their way through the enemy's wire before they can reach his trenches.

"FORLORN HOPES."

Life under such conditions has evil results on the imagination, and each soldier believes he is doomed before he starts. All such movements partake of the nature of forlorn hopes. Very often if a concerted rush is arranged one section of the enemy's line is carried, whereas to the right and left the assailants waver or are driven back Then the force which has been successful finds itself isolated and outflanked, and must retire the way it has come, exposed to the running fire of countless marksmen. Even the Japanese, renowned for their nerveless bravery and fanaticism, could not stand the strain of this sort of warfare for long. Often their officers could not get them forward. Thus it became the invariable practice when a position had to be carried by assault, to send down troops into the front trenches the night before, and to send them forward before they became too thoroughly acquainted with the difficulties and dangers of their task. Another means of insuring success was to line the front parallel with the most skilled marksmen, who picked off every soldier who attempted to fire over the trench which was to be rushed. But this method, though very effective, is extremely difficult unless the enemy's position is on higher ground. When the ground is flat you are very apt to hit your own men.

When people talk of a great offensive movement of the Allies, it is as well to remember that these are some of the difficulties with which both armies have now to contend. The only real relief to our brave troops in the trenches at the front is to send over fresh armies from England as soon as possible, to find a way round the German flank.

## THE IDEAL EGG—EXTERNAL.

It should be, says the "Journal of the Board of Agriculture," not less than 2oz. in weight; smaller eggs may be equal in nutritive value to those of larger size, but the consumer has an undoubted preference for the latter. In shape it should be neither too long and narrow nor too wide and short. The shell should be strong, and devoid of any roughness. Roughness of the shell is undesirable as in autumn and winter it generally denotes preservation by limewater. The bright shiny coating of the egg known as "bloom" should still be present. Finally, while it may be true that there is no appreciably greater value in eggs with tinted shells, the consumer usually prefers them to those having white shells, and the producer should therefore include at least a proportion of these.

—AND INTERNAL.

While it is important that eggs should present an attractive external appearance, their actual food value can only be determined bp an examination of the contents. Examination should show a small air space at the border end of the egg. When an egg is new laid the air space is scarcely perceptible, but it increases in size every day. The contents should be clear and free from spots representing moulds, or dark areas showing development of the germ or bacterial colonies in the white. When broken the white and yolk ligaments should be strong and firm, and the yolk round. A flat yolk indicates age, or a "stale" egg. The best yolks are reddish-yellow in colour, and not pure yellow. If boiled before it is more than three to five days old the white does not thicken to the extent that it will later, but remains white and flaky.

Intimation has been received from the Treasury Officer, Hongkong, that the official rate of exchange on Mexican dollar for January, 1915, will be one shilling and nine pence, at Hongkong and on China stations.

Sir Henry Burt, chairman of the Railway Board, arrived in Malras and is staying as a guest at Government House. During his stay in Madras he will discuss railway matters affecting Southern India with Sir Harold Stuart. Sir Henry Burt will make a stay of three days in Madras.

# SPORTING NEWS.

## MAHALUXMI RACES,

### NINTH EXTRA MEETING.

### HANDICAPS AND ACCEPTANCES.

**Horses struck out after publication of the weights are printed in italics.**

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Punt | 9 7 | Madrina | 8 6 |
| *Criton* | 9 5 | Coat of Arms | 8 6 |
| Cap and Gown | 9 5 | Forfeit | 8 0 |
| Lakme | 8 12 | *Lady James* | 7 7 |
| Fire Finch | 8 12 | Lady Muriel | 7 0 |
| Hoppner | 8 10 | Impecunious | 6 7 |

THE ALEXANDRA PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Forfeit* | 9 12 | *Parkhill* | 8 11 |
| *Lithosian* | 9 11 | Seigneurie | 8 0 |
| Miss Drake | 9 5 | Molly S. | 7 11 |
| Double Chin | 9 4 | Yvette | 7 5 |
| Bachelor's Knot | 9 0 | Katharos | 7 0 |
| *Smirk* | 8 12 | Adelaide II. | 6 13 |
| First Call II.. (late Last Call) | 8 11 | North | 6 5 |

THE SHIRAZ PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Galiard* | 9 5 | Kayid | 8 6 |
| Shami | 9 5 | Ajmer | 8 3 |
| *Burg* | 9 2 | Golden Ducat | 8 1 |
| *Majbur* | 9 2 | *Excelsior* | 8 0 |
| Bhatty Chief | 9 1 | Balkan Prince | 7 10 |
| Longboat | 8 12 | Rashid Pasha | 7 10 |
| Best Chance | 8 8 | Good Gold | 7 7 |
| Tulwar | 8 8 | Beethoven | 7 7 |
| Dardanelles | 8 7 | *Alwar* | 7 0 |
| Adonis | 8 7 | | |

THE VARSAVA PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Abdul Malik* | 9 12 | Malster | 8 0 |
| Baloz | 9 8 | Ace of Hearts | 7 12 |
| Zoolphokarr | 8 10 | Hidalgo | 7 10 |
| *Polish* | 8 4 | Maasal | 7 8 |
| Kaharaman | 8 4 | | |

THE MUSCAT PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Galiard | 9 8 | Gafal | 8 5 |
| *Burg* | 9 7 | *Night Hawk* | 8 4 |
| Bahlool | 9 6 | Abdul Aziz | 8 3 |
| *Bravo* | 9 6 | Ata Allah | 8 3 |
| Nawabzada | 9 4 | *Tenebreuse* | 8 1 |
| Tofic Pasha | 9 2 | *Beethoven* | 7 10 |
| Durban | 8 13 | Alwar | 7 6 |
| Fado | 8 10 | Newmarket | 7 4 |
| Ream | 8 7 | Ben Hur | 7 3 |
| Mat-hat-Baig | 8 6 | Dilkush | 7 2 |

THE PAREL PLATE.—Division I.—Distance about 1 mile.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Malacca | 9 7 | Hurbia | 8 3 |
| *Lot* | 9 7 | Columbus | 8 3 |
| Clarenceux | 9 6 | *Saood* | 8 1 |
| Mars | 9 5 | Rising Dawn | 8 1 |
| Guinea Merchant | 9 3 | Maurice | 7 12 |
| Chaser | 9 3 | Royal Court | 7 10 |
| Makbul | 8 12 | Mutar | 7 1 |
| Welcome | 8 12 | Ruby Fish | 7 9 |
| Khedavi Misser | 8 10 | Triumph | 7 9 |
| Shanghai | 8 9 | Victory (late Mulberry) | 7 9 |
| Ambassador | 8 6 | Nasirabad | 7 7 |
| *Bag Time* | 8 5 | | |

THE PAREL PLATE.—Division II.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Royalist | 9 4 | Sphere | 8 4 |
| Malayeb | 9 3 | Paradox | 8 4 |
| *Present* | 9 1 | Powerful | 8 2 |
| Huddai | 8 12 | Hurchan | 8 2 |
| Thorium | 8 12 | *Alman* | 8 0 |
| *Nayel Pasha* | 8 11 | Jemadar | 8 0 |
| Black Ivory | 8 10 | American Spot | 7 12 |
| Faleh Khan | 8 9 | Eldorado | 7 12 |
| *Heliograph* | 8 9 | Highborn | 7 7 |
| *Rahee* | 8 8 | Ringmaster | 7 6 |
| Shimran | 8 8 | *Nawag* | 7 4 |
| Magic | 8 4 | | |

## LAWN TENNIS.

### THIS EVENING'S GAMES.

No ties were played off yesterday in the Bombay Gymkana Tournament, and in any case the rain that fell during the day made this impossible. Three are down for decision this evening, the final of the Veterans' Doubles and both semi-finals of the Ladies' Doubles.

Veterians' Doubles final:—Major Fellowes and Binning v. Major Preston and W. Reid.

Ladies' Doubles, semi-finals.

## LUCKNOW CIVIL SERVICE BALL.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 4.

The United Provinces Civil Service did not give their usual ball during the Lucknow Race Week. In lieu thereof they subscribed £400 to the Fund for officers and their families and £100 to the Belgian Refugees' Fund.

## STORY OF A UNIFORM.

### THE LATEST PARIS JOKE.

A German financier, head of a local office of an insurance company, is permitted to stay in Paris, thanks to the fact that some years ago he became an American citizen, writes the Paris correspondent of the "Evening Standard."

He scrupulously shaves his moustache and beard; he affects clothes cut according to the latest American precepts; he wears a small American flag in his buttonhole, but he is the possessor of a German accent that could be cut with an axe.

One day he appeared at his barber's in the uniform of a French officer. The barber stared at him in amazement. He looked for the number of the regiment on the collar of his customer's uniform. There was none.

"What regiment do you belong to?" he asked when he had recovered his breath.

"I veel eggsblain," said the German-American, and forthwith proceeded to tell that he suffered so much annoyance owing to his German accent that he decided to end the matter by ordering a uniform and wearing it.

"But don't you know that this is an offence punishable with imprisonment?" asked the barber.

The financier did not know, but when he learnt that such was the case he refused to leave the establishment unless an ordinary suit of clothes was loaned to him.

There was no spare suit of clothes, but they had an extra barber's uniform, white jacket, and the rest of it. Nothing daunted, the German put it on. As luck would have, there were no taxicabs to be had, and he had to walk in that garb though the streets to his office.

It is dangerous to ask him what he did with his brand new uniform.

?

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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*

*Friday, February 5, 1915.*

## COTTON AS AN INVESTMENT.

The depreciation in the value of most articles of exchange, with the exception of food stuffs, which took place on the outbreak of hostilities during the latter part of last July and early August, had the effect of frightening not only speculators, who are generally shrewd enough to cut their losses on such occasions by promptly covering themselves, but also in severely shaking that large section of the public, the small investors, upon whose support commerce and industry are to a great extent dependent. It is true the capitalist also suffered to some extent, but his operations are so much more extensive, and his interests are distributed over such a wider field, his losses in one direction are more or less balanced by profits in another. Not so with the small investor with a capital ranging from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000, representing often the savings of a life time. With him there was no door open: no benevolent providence he could turn to for an assured income. Turn where he would for succour nothing presented itself from which an adequate return could be derived, commensurate with the risks involved. While it is true that the depreciation which took place was due to the outbreak of war among the Great Powers, it is equally true, though to a lesser extent, that the value of all articles of exchange is influenced by purely local conditions. Government Paper, as a gift-edged security, is entirely dependent upon the particular Government that fathers it being capable of keeping the pace not only within its own borders, but also with its neighbours: and further, under existing diplomatic complications, being at the same time dependent on its neighbours keeping the peace, for we have seen in the general depreciation referred to, how the value of the securities of neutral governments have fallen in sympathy with the scrip of the belligerents, and almost to the same extent. Railway stock is influenced to a great extent by local conditions. Strikes amongst the employees; decreasing traffic receipts, accidents, all have the effect of depreciating the value of the scrip. Trading companies are subject to the same class of influence, only to a greater extent. In a word, all scrip subservient to local influences is hazardous, more especially when the monetary value of the return is considered. The most an investor can expect in the gift-edged class is 5 per cent., railways may return as much as 7 per cent., but the average works out nearer 4 per cent.

The question that presents itself to every thoughtful investor is what article of exchange under existing conditions, will give an adequate return for the risk involved? And to such a question one might answer,—raw material. The population of the world will always require food and clothing, and the demand for the same is always increasing. This is found to be the case in all countries where civilisation is advancing. The higher the civilisation the greater the demand for clothing. And next in importance to the paramount question of food supply, comes the question of clothes. To-day at least 75 per cent. of the world's clothing is manufactured from cotton, and in this staple product the investor may look for security and an adequate return, thanks to the high standard of control that the American and English Cotton Association and merchants have placed upon their contracts. Because an article is selling below the cost of production, it is worth buying, is a favourable argument with many brokers. This is no argument at all, for the whole question hinges on whether the demand for the raw article will be sustained and possibly increased, or whether it will decrease. That cotton at 9 cents in New York and 5d. in Liverpool is selling below the cost of production is admitted on all sides, as also is the fact that the demand for cotton must be maintained, if not increased, while there is every possibility that the supply will be reduced. Recent figures as to the crop that counts in the basing of prices in America, show that on all hands the planter is seeking to avail himself of the opportunity offered by the high prices at which cereals are offering and will possibly be held, to grow that which will offer him the greatest return,—cereals. That the demand from the countries unaffected by the war will certainly be maintained, is admitted. That India has a large crop of cotton for which she will not receive an adequate return is correct. But that puchasing power will be consequently diminished, is not the case. For the Indian ryot has more than recovered on his cereals what he has lost on cotton. There is no better opportunity than that which is offered to-day to the small investor, who is desirous of obtaining an adequate return for his money at a minimum of risk than by purchasing cotton. Five thousand rupees placed in the Broker's hands as margin at 5 per cent., against the purchase of say 100 bales will yield Rs. 250 per annum and be a protection from loss should the price fall as low as 3½d.,—a remote contingency, for even when the finances of the world were in their worst state during the recent slump, 4d., was the lowest price reached; since then a recovery has set in, and the rate now stands in the region of 5d. It may be worth mentioning *en passant*, that an investor who had purchased at 4d. would to-day be clearing a profit of Rs. 2,000 or 40 per cent. on his original outlay.

That cotton will remain at a price below the cost of production for any length of time, is an impossibility, and consequently the present time affords an opportunity to the investor, apart from all speculation, which may not occur again in this generation, for cotton purchased is always saleable, and can be replaced in normal times by the purchase of a more distant position at a discount. A review of the past ten years will show that purchases of cotton between 5d. and 6d., subsequently sold and replaced at the time of sale by a more distant contract, have yielded to the investor such a sum, that despite the recent fall, he has received not only a steady 5 per cent., but a substantial profit into the bargain. Cotton purchased at 5d. in December, 1911, could be sold in July, 1912 at 6.70, and replaced at the same time with a more distant contract at 6.40, the resale of which in September, 1913, at 7.43, again to be replaced by a more distant position at 6.74, which in turn in June, 1914, would have sold at 6.78 and replaced at 6.36. So that to-day the investor, in spite of the heavy fall that has taken place, would be in a position of having a purchase of a hundred bales of cotton at 2.69 per lb. plus 5 per cent. interest on his capital invested, or a profit on his original outlay at to-day's price of £462, less 2 per cent for commission charges, etc. For an investor who can and will sit tight, there has never been a better field for the employment of one's spare capital than the present situation in cotton affords. But he must be warned against speculation, which will assuredly bring him to grief, and go into the business as an honest investor who can, if necessary, afford to wait.

## Notes of the Day.

**The Latest "Frightfulness."**

Nothing more extraordinary in the whole of this extraordinary war outside the legitimate sphere of operations has been recorded than the dynamite outrage by the German officer von Horn on the railway bridge across the Saint Croix River on the Canadian frontier. Violations of international usage and recognised rules of warfare we have become accustomed to. Even the firing of a torpedo by a submarine at a hospital ship in the Channel hardly astonishes us, though it excites our indignation none the less. But von Horn introduces a new feature altogether into modern war when he adopts the methods of the common or garden anarchist in an area far removed from any theatre of operations. His claim that he cannot be extradited for a political offence cannot, of course, be entertained for a moment. His is not a political offence; it is the act of a common criminal who in order to avenge himself on his country's enemies would send a trainload, if not more, of innocent non-combatants, some of them neutrals, to a horrible death. We imagine that if the wretch is not extradited by President Wilson's government it will be merely for the reason that it has been found possible to prosecute him under the laws of the United States.

**A Harmsworth in the Government.**

Mr. Acland, who succeds Mr. Montagu at the Treasury, has been for the past four years Under-Secretary in the Foreign Office, a position of almost equal importance to, and one would think greater interest than, the one he now assumes. But the Financial Secretaryship to the Treasury is a nearer stepping-stone to the Cabinet. Mr. Cecil Harmsworth has been appointed Under-Secretary in the Home Office in succession to Mr. Ellis J. Griffith, who recently resigned in order to resume his practice at the Bar. This incursion of the Harmsworth influence, which is already thought by many people to be overstrong in the Asquith circle, will not be regarded with much favour by a good many people. The Harmsworths divide up their politics just as business men in partnership divide the interests that each shall look after, and in this way got two peerages. Lord Northcliffe, who poses as a Unionist and once fought an inglorious election as a Unionist candidate, got his peerage from Mr. Balfour, and the next brother, Lord Rothermere, got his from Mr. Asquith. These being days when Unionist prospects of coming into office are remote, the two other brothers in the Commons sit as Liberals and one has already earned his reward. In the meanwhile there is a fifth brother in reserve who is a fiery Imperialist and owns "The Globe." He is ready for production when the Liberal slump occurs.

**The New Cabinet Minister.**

Ever since Mr. Montagu, so well-known in this country as ex-Under-Secretary of State for India, first entered the Government he has been clearly marked out as a young man who was going to get on quickly, and his career has certainly been rapid. He entered Parliament in 1906, was Parliamentary Secretary to Mr. Asquith, first when Chancellor of the Exchequer, and afterwards when Prime Minister, for four years. Then he was Under-Secretary for India for four years until last year, when he became Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and now, after a year in that post, he enters the Cabinet as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Mr. Masterman having resigned this office after a fruitless endeavour to find a seat. The Ministerial duties of the Chancellor of the Duchy are of course utterly unimportant, but the holder is the spare man in the Cabinet and can take on all the odd jobs. Mr. Montagu, who is only 35, is the youngest member of the Cabinet, his next senior being Mr. Herbert Samuel who is nearly ten years older. Incidentally, it should be an advantage to India to have a young and energetic man in the Cabinet so well-acquainted with Indian problems and, on the whole, sympathetically disposed towards her political aspirations. As he will have so little to do in his own department perhaps he will be able to relieve Lord Crewe of some of the Indian work that he does not seem to have time to attend to.

**Attacks on President Wilson.**

Papers from England later than the mail contain telegrams from New York and Chicago stating that the Republican papers have bitterly attacked President Wilson for having disgraced America's name in Europe through the supineness displayed by him while Belgium was being outraged and destroyed contrary to the Hague treaties, to which the United States was a signatory, and through his having launched an immediate protest to Great Britain when a few hundred thousand dollars' worth of American commerce was delayed by British warships. The Chicago "Tribune" bitterly assails the Administration, and accuses it of ignominiously running away when a protest from America might have been effective in Belgium's case, but immediately recovering its courage when the profit of the copper kings were endangered. Other newspapers declare that Mr. W. J. Bryan's peace treaties consort badly with America's own disregard for the Hague's convenants.

**Yesterday's Corporation Meeting.**

At yesterday's meeting of the Bombay Corporation the December agenda was proceeded with, the first item considered being the Report of the Committee appointed to consider the Government's proposal that the Municipal Commissioner should be appointed a member of the Legislative Council. The Committee had reported against the proposal, and Mr. Wadia moved an amendment that it should be adopted. The Commissioner strongly supported the amendment, while Sir Pherozeshah Mehta spoke at length in support of the Committee's Report. The division seems to have taken the non-official party by surprise for when the amendment was eventually put to the vote, it was carried by 28 votes to 18. In the meantime three other members turned up, and when the amendment was put as a substantive proposition, the result was 29 for and 21 against, one member who had been neutral at the first time of asking now voting on the "official" side. The Corporation were considering the last item on the December agenda, Mr. Baptista's proposal to extend the franchise to those who pay a rent of Rs. 30 and upwards per month, when the time for adjournment arrived.

**The Health of Bombay.**

But for the sudden decline in the birth-rate recorded last week, Bombay would have once again experienced the happy experience of a period when the total number of deaths fell below the total of births at the same time; such as had fallen to the lot of the city for three or four weeks in succession in the months of October and November last year. For the total number of deaths came down from 400 to 385 last week,—a figure which is below the average of the number of births that have been registered in Bombay during the last few weeks. In actuality, however, as we have already mentioned, there was noticed a sharp decline in the birth-rate last week, the total number of births being only 359 as compared with 391 of the previous week and 443 of the corresponding week of 1914. The death-rate of the week stood at 20.44 which must be held very satisfactory in comparison with 37.86, the past quinquennial mean. Plague registered two deaths and small-pox six, while cholera was completely absent during the week under notice. As regards other ailments, malarial fever accounted for 5 deaths, enteric 2, other fevers 28, diarrhoea 17, dysentry 3, old age 24, debility 27, tubercular diseases 12, phthisis 22 and other diseases of the respiratory system 121. There were nine cases of premature birth, and 21 of still-birth reported during the week.

**A Humane Bullock Cart.**

We are glad to see that some one has invented a bullock cart on humane lines. The new cart, which has been designed by Mr. Frank Harrison of Messrs. Marshall & Co., is of less weight and larger carrying capacity than that now in use and costs very little more, the actual difference in the weight to be drawn by the animals being 190 lbs. on the light side. But the chief merit of this new vehicle, which is four-wheeled, the wheels being entirely of metal, is that it is fitted with a yoke which eliminates the suffering caused to the wretched bullocks by the chafing of the yoke, which besides being designed to avoid this chafing is fitted with sheet zinc pads. When this metal comes into contact with the skin of the animals drawing the cart oxide of zinc is produced preventing sore necks and mitigating suffering. It will no doubt be difficult, and take some time to bring this new cart into general use, but it is to be hoped that all those who can use any influence in the matter, will do so strongly in order to help remove a grave reproach to our humanity in this city. Who knows, but that what with the coming of the motor lorry and the new bullock cart, these hitherto unhappy animals will in time be wholly relieved of their sufferings? One cannot too warmly congratulate Mr. Harrison, who while others have been talking, bullying, prosecuting and fining ignorant cart drivers to no great effect, has devoted his attention to a practical solution of this grave evil.

**Remittance Transfer Receipts.**

Cases have been brought to our notice in which the payment of departmental accounts by means of Remittance Transfer Receipts have caused a considerable amount of annoyance and trouble to payees. These documents are marked "Not Negotiable" and accordingly the recipients of them in the course of business are debarred from endorsing them for payment through their bankers, who are refused encashment and referred to their non-negotiable character as the ground for such refusal. The alternative is that the payee named has either to present the document personally or to endorse it and send it for encashment in the best way that he can; and in the latter alternative he must always be prepared to be met with some objection other than such an one as might be reasonable in the course of custom and usage applicable to a cheque or hundi. Now, whatever the inter-obligations of Government officials may be with regard to compliance with the rules affecting such documents, the public are not bound by such rules, and they are entitled to rid themselves of the trouble and annoyance involved by returning such documents to the office of issue with a request that some more facile means of payment should be adopted, such as a postal money order.

**A Case in Point.**

Not long ago a case occurred in which the payee, in consequence of the trouble and annoyance he experienced, returned a "R. T. R." for Rs. 10 to the sender, who most foolishly assumed the autocratic attitude of obdurately refusing to send the money in any other way, with the result that the payee sent it back again and declined to execute the order for which it was sent. The sender then realised that he was not the master of the situation and had to climb down from the pinnacle of officialism on which he had placed himself: he substituted his method of payment by a money order and obtained compliance with his request forthwith; but at the cost of an exhibition of heat and anger, and also at the cost of no small amount of loss of time in correspondence of a more or less acrimonious nature in the contest that arose between officialism on the one hand and the customs and usages of ordinary business on the other. In the case of money due, it is an admitted principle that the debtor has to make the payment at the creditor's address, either to him or his agent,—the creditor being under no obligation to wait on the debtor for payment. Then again, it is common law that a tender of money that is controlled by any conditions out of custom and usage is not legal tender, and therefore,—like a cheque,—a "R. T. R." in any case is not legal tender. We think this matter is worthy of the attention of the financial authorities of the Government. Generally speaking, the Government should be glad to have their "R. T. R.'s" encashed through banks and thereby benefit by the security offered them by such procedure.

## Official and Personal.

Lieutenant Eric de Geijer, 7th Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, has been appointed to be Extra Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Bombay, with effect from the forenoon of the 21st January.

The following attended the Government House Dinner at the State Bungalow last night:—

The Hon. Mr. C. H. A. Hill and Mrs. Hill, The Hon. Sir John Heaton, Mrs. Stevenson, The Hon. Mr. Justice N. C. Macleod and Mrs. Macleod, M. Charles Barret, Commander St. L. S. Warden and Miss Warden, Mr. A. E. Mirams, and Mrs. Mirams, Major E. F. Gordon Tucker and Mrs. Gordon Tucker, Professor O. V. Muller and Mrs. Muller, Mr. A. F. Kindersley, Captain G. F. Waterworth and Mrs. Waterworth, Captain F. Miller, Capt. B. S. Ward, Mr. R. F. L. Whitty, Mr. J. C. Ker, The Revd. D. Mackichan and Mrs. Mackichan, The Revd. C. D. T. Mason and Mrs. Mason, Lieut. E. L. Ricketts, Second-Lieut. T. N. Buckingham, Second-Lieut. M. F. Orchard, Mr. N. W. Kemp, Mr. N. B. Kinnear, Mr. W. A. M. Lattey, Mrs. Lattey and Miss Lattey, Mr. C. N. Moberly and Mrs. Moberly, Mr. Neville Medley, Mr. A. Kirke-Smith, Mr. R. M. Thomason, Mr. P. R. Wilson, Mr. W. L. Weldon and Mrs. Weldon, Mr. J. D Davar and Mrs. Davar, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad and Mrs. Setalvad, Aga Coochick Shah. The house party consisted of their Excellencies and Staff, General Sir John Nixon, Major Beach, Captain Walker, Mr. Thomson, Mr. B. H. Goldie, and Miss Goldie.

Mr. Philby, I.C.S., Punjab, is mentioned as likely to officiate as Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, vice Captain Beart reverting to military duty.

Mr. Bosanquet, Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, accompanied by Colonel Beville and Mr. Crump arrived at Panna on the 2nd February to invest his Highness Mahendra Maharaja Yad Vendrasingh with ruling powers.

Lord Carmichael presided at the annual meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal on Wednesday night, when Sir Ashutosh Mookerji read an address showing that the progress of the Society was being maintained. It has been decided to postpone the erection of a new building for the present. Sir Leonard Rogers was elected President for the coming year.

## MR. GHANDHI'S VISIT TO POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA Feb. 4.

An informal meeting of prominent people in the City and Cantonment was held yesterday evening, in the Municipal Office to consider the arrangement for doing honour to Mr. Gandhi, who arrives here on Saturday. An influential committee with Sirdar Nowroji Pudumji as President was appointed to concert measures for Mr. Gandhi's reception. Mr. Gandhi stops here for a week.

# THE WAR

## SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

## GERMAN NAVAL LOSS.

## BRITISH CRUISER'S EXPLOIT.

## APPALLING ATROCITIES BY KURDS.

## FOOD RIOTS ANTICIPATED IN BERLIN.

The Irish Sea is reported to be clear of submarines. Mail services have not been interrupted and cargo traffic is being resumed. Mr. Churchill during the course of an interview with a representative of the "Matin", said that Germany is choking and Britain's naval pressure would be continued to the end.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" anticipates rioting in Berlin and says that 1,200 special constables have been appointed to guard bakers' shops.

The British Cruiser Australia has sunk a German auxiliary cruiser off Patagonia in the South Atlantic.

It is officially announced that a Russian submarine has sunk a German destroyer off Cape Moen in Denmark.

It is asserted on "indisputable information" that the German cruiser Seydlitz returned from the North Sea battle very seriously damaged, having also suffered heavy loss of life.

A Petrograd telegram says that the Turks before they evacuated Tabriz, plundered the city, burned the bazar and hanged many Persians for refusing supplies. Hordes of Kurds who accompanied the Turks, perpetrated appalling atrocities. The commander of the Turkish 30th Division is reported to have been captured.

The man arrested for committing a dynamite outrage on an important railway bridge on the direct route to Montreal has proved to be a German officer, named von Horn. The British Ambassador has applied for his extradition. Von Horn has appealed to the German Ambassador for protection.

A German submarine in the English Channel fired on Tuesday a torpedo at the British hospital ship Asturias, thus violating the Hague Convention. The torpedo missed.

### SALE OF AMERICAN SEAPLANES.

#### NOT AN UNNEUTRAL ACT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

Replying to German protests that the sale of American seaplanes is an unneutral act, Mr. Bryan dissents from the German view that sea-planes are war vessels.

# GERMAN NAVAL LOSS.

## AUXILIARY CRUISER AND DESTROYER SUNK.

### GERMAN AUXILIARY CRUISER SUNK.

#### IN SOUTH ATLANTIC.

#### THE AUSTRALIA'S EXPLOIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 4, 11-5 a.m.

The cruiser Australia has sunk a German auxiliary-cruiser, formerly a Woermann liner, off Patagonia.

Patagonia is the most Southern region of the South American continent extending from S. lat. 39deg. southwards to the Straits of Magellan.

The Australia is a battle cruiser of 18,800 tons with a speed of 25 knots. Her armament consists of eight 12 in. guns, sixteen 4 in. quick-firers, five machine guns and five submerged torpedo tubes.

### RUSSIAN NAVAL SUCCESS.

#### GERMAN DESTROYER SUNK.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 3.

It is officially announced that a Russian submarine has sunk a German destroyer off Cape Moen in Denmark.

### THE CRUISER SEYDLITZ.

#### "VERY SERIOUSLY DAMAGED."

LONDON, Feb. 2.

A Rotterdam message to "The Times" says the correspondent has indisputable information that the German cruiser Seydlitz returned from the North Sea battle very seriously damaged, having also suffered heavy loss of life.

### FIGHTING IN THE WEST.

#### FRENCH TROOPS PROGRESS SLIGHTLY.

PARIS, Feb. 3.

This afternoon's communique says that the French troops have progressed slightly near Perthes and repelled a counter-attack and made prisoners. The Germans attacked near Bagatelle but were repulsed.

#### GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

PARIS, Feb. 4.

Last night's communiqué announced that there was nothing noteworthy to report, except that three German attacks in Champagne west of Perthes north of Mesnil-les-Hurlus and north of Massiges were repulsed.

A fresh German attack on Bagatelle in Argonne was repulsed on Tuesday night.

### GERMANS LAUNCH EXPLOSIVE FIRE-BOATS.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

This afternoon's communiqué adds that the Germans launched fire-boats on the river Ancre above Aveluy but the boats were stopped before they exploded. Our artillery achieved excellent results in the Aisne region.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

#### A WAR SESSION.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith after paying a warm tribute to the late Mr. Illingworth moved a resolution appropriating the whole time of the House to the Government. He said:—

All our energies must be concentrated on the war and every interest subordinated to it. It would be offensive to the good sense of the nation to proceed at such a time with controversial legislation and the Government will only introduce measures necessary for the prosecution of the war.

Mr. Bonar Law agreed that in the special circumstances the proposals were reasonable and announced that he would not oppose them, as the Government intended to act similarly to the French and Canadian Governments and treat the session as a war session.

### MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Mr. Montagu succeeds Mr. Masterman as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Mr. Cecil Harmworth has been appointed Under-Secretary to the Home Office. Mr. Walter Rea and Mr. Beck are appointed Junior Lords of the Treasury.

Mr. Acland has been appointed Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

### BRITAIN'S NAVAL PRESSURE.

#### "GERMANY IS CHOKING."

#### TO BE SQUEEZED TO THE END.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb 3.

It is believed that the Irish Sea is clear of submarines. Cargo services are being resumed. Mail services have not been interrupted.

Mr. Churchill, interviewed by a representative of the "Matin" said that so long as the Germans sheltered in their defences they would always have the advantage in small detailed encounters.

"It is impossible for us to employ submarines when we cannot find a German warship, but Germany is choking, and our naval pressure will not be relaxed till she sues for peace. Britain is determined to continue to the end."

### A WANTON OUTRAGE.

#### ATTEMPT TO TORPEDO HOSPITAL SHIP

LONDON, Feb. 3, 7-30 p.m.

In the Commons Mr. Macnamara said that the Admiralty had received a message that a submarine with the conning-tower showing had fired a torpedo at the Asturias. The latter was paintel white with a green band and had redcrosses illuminated.

The Asturias was notified to the belligerents as a hospital-ship and was consequently protected by the Hague Convention of 1907, the first signatory to which was the Kaiser.

Mr. Macnamara added that he was certain that the civilised world needed no representations of ours to enhance the sense of horror at this wanton outrage. (Loud cheers).

### THE NAVAL REPORT.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

A naval communiqué says:—At five yesterday evening a German submarine fifteen miles north-north-east of Havre, fired a torpedo at the British hospital-ship Asturias, thus violating the Hague Convention. The torpedo missed.

### VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

#### SHIPOWN S AND SUBMARINES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 4.

The Viceroy has received the following from the Secretary of State, for India, dated the 2nd February:—

Shipping is proceeding as usual on the Mersey and if the Germans' main object was to create a panic in Liverpool they have again failed in producing the effect anticipated.

The bulk of Liverpool traffic is that of the Atlantic Liners and passenger and cargo liners and their losses up to the present time are extraordinarily small though at the early stages of the war they had to run the gauntlet of the fastest German cruisers.

Shipowners do not attach much importance to the action of submarines, which, when compared with the vessel of the Emden type, is comparatively harmless.

Confidence is felt that the Admiralty will assuredly take steps to counter this attack as they did that of the mercantile raiders on the high seas, and merchant seamen have ways of improvising methods in defence; when a hostile boat has come alongside them they will probably move in groups in narrow waters so as to support one another. In any case the Naval authorities will not change the strategic policy owing to the new development.

From the west nothing important is reported.

In the eastern front the Russians continue to fight and make slight progress.

In East Prussia on the left bank of the Vistula, fierce attacks and counter attacks take place and an important battle in the Carpathians continues. The Germans claims to command the Uzok Pass but the Russians say their position in the Carpathians is on the whole solid.

### VICEADMIRAL SIR DOVETON STURDEE.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Vice-Admiral Sir Doveton Sturdee had two hours audience at Buckingham Palace to-day.

### PLIGHT OF GERMANY.

#### RIOTING ANTICIPATED IN BERLIN.

#### SPECIAL CONSTABLES GUARD BAKERS' SHOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" says that the Council of Greater Berlin has appointed 1,200 special constables to guard bakers' shops with a view to possible rioting. Over a hundred bakeries have closed down in Berlin.

### GERMANY'S ECONOMIC POSITION.

#### FOOD ESTIMATES SERIOUSLY EXAGGERATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

The "Statesman's" London correspondent cables:—

The Russian statisticians who made a special study of the movements of grain, and are especially well-informed on German economics, state that the figures on which the German Government have based their estimates of food supply are seriously exaggerated.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" recently admitted that there would be "critical months" before the harvest of 1915 and indicated that the critical period might begin as early as the middle of May.

The Russian experts now declare that the German stocks cannot last beyond the end of April.

### BREAD PURCHASEABLE ET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 4.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

Yesterday's cable should read:—"Every inhabitant of Berlin is entitled to a maximum of two kilogrammes weekly of bread and flour. It appears that bread is not sold for money, but the authorities issue to each individual red stamps exchangeable for a certain quantity of bread."

### GERMANY'S GOLD CURRENCY.

#### ALL COINS TO BE SPECIALLY STAMPED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Germany has evolved another scheme to prevent people hoarding gold. It is announced that in future the Reichsbank will specially stamp all gold coins in circulation; gold coins without the stamp will only be changed at great loss.

### THE RAILWAY BRIDGE OUTRAGE.

#### "CANADA THE ENEMY OF HIS COUNTRY."

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.

The man arrested for dynamiting the La Croix bridge proves to be a German officer named Von Horn. He said that Canada is the enemy of his country and claims that he cannot be extradited for a political

### EXTRADITION OF VON HORN APPLIED FOR.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice has applied for the extradition of Von Horn on a charge of attempted destruction of human life. Von Horn has appealed to Count Bernstein for protection against extradition.

### ARMY HYGIENE.

#### SUCCESS OF BRITISH EFFORTS.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Sir Alfred Keogh speaking at Kensington said the British Army was the only one in the present war which had successfully combatted epidemic and disease.

### RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF TABRIZ.

#### TURKS COMPLETELY DEFEATED.

#### THE POPULATION RELIEVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.

General Chernozubeff entered Tabriz on January 31st. The Turks were completely defeated at Sofian and Savalan, losing their entire artillery and two-hundred prisoners, as well as many wounded. They also left a thousand dead on the field.

The shattered remnants fled in the direction of Margha accompanied by the Turkish and German Consuls. The Kurds had destroyed the new building for the Russian Consulate, but other Russian property was little damaged.

The population seemed to be relieved at the Russian re-occupation of the town and a service of thanksgiving was held in the Armenian Cathedral.

### TURKISH COMMANDER CAPTURED.

#### APPALLING ATROCITIES BY KURDS.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 4.

Mohammed Fetki Bey, commander of the Turkish Thirtieth Division, has been captured with his entire staff and 350 soldiers at Gornes near Olti by a Russian column which crossed the mountain ridge under cover of a snowstorm and rushed the village at the point of the bayonet.

The Turks plundered Tabriz, burned the bazaar and hanged many Persians for refusing supplies. Hordes of Kurds who accompanied the Turks, perpetrated appalling atrocities.

Turkish deserters describe the march from Jerusalem. They say that they had only six days' provisions and were forced to buy dearly from the Bedouins. German officers endeavoured to enforce discipline by striking men with swords.

### RUSSIANS CAPTURE SKEMP.

#### SEVERE FIGHTING AT GOUMINE.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 4.

A communiqué says:—Engagements on the right bank of the Vistula are becoming more frequent. We carried the town of Skempe on the left of the Vistula.

Fighting at Borjumoff, Goumine and Bolimoff continues. The Germans, strongly reinforced with over fourteen regiments and masses of artillery, are firing day and night.

The fighting has been particularly severe at Goumine where we repelled attacks after a very bloody hand to hand encounter. The enemy's losses were immense.

In the Carpathians the fighting is growing more intense.

It is announced that Russian aviators successfully bombarded masses of German reservist trains at Rava, Pzecice and Bogucice on February 2nd.

### FOREIGN RELIEF EXPEDITIONS

#### RUSSIA'S ACTION TOWARDS PRISONERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

Russia has informed the United States that the distribution of food, money and clothing to German and Austrian prisoners in Siberia is permitted only to the Russian military authorities, declining to give the privilege to foreign relief expeditions The American expedition had started from Peking.

### GERMAN MOVE IN HUNGARY.

#### POSSIBLE MENACE TO ROUMANIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 4.

The Pioneer's London correspondent cables:—There has been a growing belief here for some time past that the German movement in south-east Hungary, reported to be in aid of a new invasion of Serbia, may really be intended against or at least to threaten "Roumania."

To-day a Morning Post telegram from Rome reports that the Austro-German forces opened an artillery duel between Orsova and the Serbian bank of the Danube.

A Nish telegram received at Milan says the Germans have gone to Leakovina and that the invasion of Serbia is impossible as the Save and Drina are flooded.

## FROM THE TRENCHES.

### WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN BOMBAY.

#### WHAT THEY THINK OF THE GERMANS.

The British hospital ship Syria arrived in Bombay yesterday with about 350 wounded Indian soldiers on board. She is a big ship painted grey with green border, with three red-crosses on each side and a yellow funnel. When sailing on her mission of mercy at night the red-crosses are lit up by lamps swung over the side of the ship.

The Syria was fitted up as a hospital ship especially for Indian troops at Southampton at the beginning of the war and has had a busy time since then. She was one of the first vessels to bring wounded soldiers to Bombay, and when she left here went to East Africa, whence she brought another lot of men who have suffered while fighting the Empire's battles.

Then she went back to Europe and has now returned with another batch of suffering humanity. But the sufferers are far from being down-hearted, according to one of the ship's officers, with whom a "Chronicle" representative had a chat last evening. They make light of their injuries, said this gentleman, and are as happy and gay as men can be. The only thing that seemed to trouble them, he observed, was that they would not be able to go back to France in time to see the end of the war.

Many of the wounded, it appears, had been in hospital in England, and spoke in the highest terms they could command of the treatment they received there. *England bahut accha hai* was their general cry; and when asked their opinion of the Germans as fighters their response showed that they had learnt from some of our soldiers, most expressive phrases.

"You would have laughed," said our informant, "if you had heard and seen them trying to make us understand what they thought. I asked one of them if the Germans were good men, and he got very excited. 'Nay, Nay', he said, and launched out into a heated speech of which I could understand nothing but the last three words, and they were English enough for anything. 'No d—d good' he concluded, and spat over the side of the ship better to express his disgust."

Many of the wounded men, he said, were unable to get out of their cots, and they were the most grateful people he had ever seen if any one did anything for them. Others, wounded in the arm, many of them, were able to walk about all day. "You will hardly believe it," he said, "but a lot of these men, Gurkhas mostly, started a dance one evening, and kept it up until the doctors came and sent them to bed. The funny thing was that a moment or two before the doctor came on the scene a man with a badly-injured leg, who was hobbling about on crutches, had joined in the dance, and had to be assisted to a seat, where he sat grinning as the other men, were shepherded and taken below.

The Syria will be docked to-day, and her passengers will go straight to different hospitals up-country.

### SOUTH AFRICAN REBELS.

#### WHOLESALE SURRENDERS.

LONDON, Feb. 4, 8-45 a.m.

Four officers, a hundred burghers, part of Maritz's rebel force, surrendered at Kakamas and more are expected in a few days. Five hundred surrendered with Kemp.

A message from Pretoria dated yesterday says that surrenders in Kemp's commando number 43 officers and 488 burghers. The message adds:—There is reason to believe that a considerable number of members of the Defence Force who rebelled, will surrender at Upington to-night.

### BRITAIN'S VOLUNTEER ARMY

#### A POETIC IMPRESSION.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Rudyard Kipling in his impressions of the new Armies says: "I had never seen a nation's volunteer army. The result has astounded me. It is a new force in a new world."

### EARL KITCHENER'S NEW RESIDENCE

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The King has placed York House at the disposal of Earl Kitchener as a residence.

### MAHARAJA OF BIKANIR.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The "London Gazette", announces that the Maharajah of Bikanir has been placed on the list of donors of St. John of Jerusalem.

### SECOND AUSTRALIAN CONTINGENT IN EGYPT.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 4.

The second Australian contingent has arrived in Egypt.

# STATUS OF MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

## SEAT ON LOCAL COUNCIL

## GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSAL APPROVED OF.

### MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE.

### PROPOSED EXTENSION TO TENANTS.

**At yesterday's meeting of the Bombay Corporation consideration was given to the Report of the Committee appointed to consider the Government's proposal that it should have the power to appoint the Municipal Commissioner a member of the Legislative Council.**

**Mr. H. P. Mody moved the adoption of the Report which disapproved the proposal, and Mr. Jamsedji Wadia moved an amendment that the Government be informed that the Corporation saw no objection to the appointment of the Commissioner to the Council if Government so desired.**

**The Commissioner strongly supported the amendment, while Sir Pherozeshah Mehta spoke in support of the Committee's Report. The amendment was carried by 28 votes to 18 and when it was put as a substantive proposition 29 voted in favour and 21 against.**

**Mr. Baptista's proposal to extend the franchise to those who pay a rent of Rs. 30 and upwards per month was under consideration when the time for adjournment arrived.**

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**The adjourned monthly meeting** of the **Bombay Municipal Corporation** was held **yesterday afternoon in the** Municipal **Council Hall, the President, Sir** Fazulbhoy **Currimbhoy, being in the chair.**

**Consideration** was **given to** a Report **(which has already been published)** of the **Committee regarding a proposal** to amend **the Municipal Act so as to make** it admissible for Government to select the Municipal Commissioner for appointment as an additional member of the Legislative Council. The Committee having regard to various difficulties, recommended the Corporation to inform Government that they did not see their way to accept the proposal.

Mr. H. P. Mody, moved the adoption of the Report. He said that the Committee had in their Report pointed out clearly that the Commissioner could give his advice whether he was a member of the Council or not.

Mr. J. B. Petit seconded the proposition, reserving his remarks.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said that although this was a unanimous Report of the Committee, he was sorry to say that he did not agree with it. He thought that it would be no disadvantage if the Municipal Commissioner was appointed a member of the Legislative Council. It was always open to Government to consult the Commissioner whenever they thought proper, but his point was that the Commissioner ought not to be consulted privately, and his views made known to members of the Government and members of Council only. The press and the public were entitled to know his views, that they might judge the difference of opinion, if any existed, between the Commissioner and the representative of the Corporation who might differ from him. The Commissioner was a member of various other bodies to which he was of great help, and he could see no reason why he should not help the Legislative Council. He, therefore, moved as an amendment that the Report be recorded and that the President be requested to inform the Government that the Corporation saw no objection to the appointment of the Commissioner to the Legislative Council if Government so desired.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar seconded the amendment. He said that when the Commissioner acted for them on the Improvement Trust and the Port Trust, there was no reason to exclude him from the Legislative Council.

Mr. J. B. Petit said that at first he was of the same opinion as Mr. Jamshedji Wadia. But on a further consideration he could see that the arguments advanced by the Committee in their Report were very sound. If on a question, the views of the Commissioner differed from those of their representative, there would be very little chance of success for the view expressed by their representative. He could also see now that the Commissioner not being a member of the Council could not cause the slightest inconvenience; on the other hand, it might open up an acute difference between the Corporation and the head of the executive.

THE COMMISSIONER'S VIEW.

**The Commissioner said that he took part in the debate very reluctantly, as it** might be said that he had a personal interest in the matter. So far as he was concerned, however, there was no personal interest, because it would take some time before the Act was amended, and when that would be done very probably he would not be occupying his present position. He was, therefore, speaking with a perfectly open mind, and from his experience as a Commissioner in the interests of his successors. Very little had been said in support of the Report, and he had, therefore, not to answer any arguments, except those advanced by Mr. Petit. He wished to assure the members that the best man to realise whether practical difficulties existed or not was the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Petit had called him the head of the executive; they might call him a Town Clerk, or whatever they chose to call him, but he gave instances from recollection. The first was when section 394 of the Act was amended. It was on the license question. At a meeting of the Select Committee some difficulty was experienced, and Sir William Morrison sent for him at a moment's notice, and asked him to give his opinion on certain points. He had no opportunity to consult the License Superintendent, and he was not at all acquainted with all the details, as he would have been if he had been on the Council, for he would have then kept himself in readiness. The result was, as they were aware, that grave difficulties were experienced. The second occasion was when the sections relating to the measures for malaria were amended. He was sent for by Mr. Pattani, and asked to give his opinion. The Bill was passed, and when he had occasion to look at it, he found that the section was drafted quite differently from that he had seen when he gave his opinion to Mr. Pattani. When he inquired how that happened, he learnt that it was changed because Sir Pherozeshah wished it to be drafted in another way. He did not wish to say anything about its merits, but the point he wished to make was that their head of the executive was not consulted when the section was re-drafted. In a case like this, he submitted, the opinions of the heads of departments given through the Commissioner would be of the greatest value. The third occasion was when the assessment section for assessing Improvement Trust properties was amended. On that occasion he made certain suggestions, but his predecessor, who happened to be a member of the Council, said they were not necessary, and his suggestions were not carried. Here again if he had been a member, his opinion would have been of some value to the Legislative Council. The fourth instance was about the Smoke Nuisances Commission. No doubt the Corporation were as ably represented by Sir Ibrahim, to whom he had to give up all the papers at the last moment, but he had no opportunity of supporting the proposals he had made. It was, therefore, not open to any one to say that it was not liable to cause inconvenience.

PUBLICITY OF HIS OPINION.

The next point, the Commissioner said, was the power given to him in open Council. Here he agreed with Mr. Wadia's remarks that it was infinitely better that the Commissioner should be given an opportunity of expressing his opinion publicly in Council, rather than that he should do so unofficially. Mr. Petit was afraid, he said, of the possibility of a disagreement between the head of the executive and the elected member of the Corporation, but his reply to him was that the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation and the Chairman of the Madras Corporation were ex-officio members of Council and there conflict with elected members did not arise. The real reason for this Report of the Committee was given to him in confidence by a member and it was this, that the member elected by the Corporation would not like to be opposed by the Municipal Commissioner and beaten by the Municipal Commissioner. That showed timidity on their part. It was extremely unlikely that he might have to argue against Sir Pherozeshah in the Council but—

Sir Pherozeshah: Do you believe that I would be so timid?

**The Commissioner said that he was not referring to Sir Pherozeshah in that regard but what he was saying was that it would be a very poor compliment to Sir Pherozeshah to say that Sir Pherozeshah would be outargued by him in the Council. He now put them another question. Had they considered the adverse of it? Supposing the Municipality had justice on its side, the greatest probability was that the Commissioner would strongly support the view of the Corporation expressed by their representative. How much stronger would be the case of the Corporation on such an occasion? That was the reason why he said that it would be to their benefit if the Commissioner was a member of the Council as was the case in other presidencies and as he was entitled to be.**

QUESTION OF STATUS.

Continuing, Mr. Cadell said that the last argument that he wished to advance was more or less of a personal character and that was regarding the status of the Commissioner. As they knew their Councils were enlarged and a large number of officials were appointed members of the Legislative Council with the result that the Commissioner went lower in official scale than he used to be. The Chairmen of the Improvement Trust and the Port Trust were made members of the Legislative Council. It was all very well to say that they were there to represent their interests but very often those interests were not concerned at all. Then there were other officers who were junior to the Commissioner and would be junior to the officer who would be posted to the Commissionership and that introduced the question of status. To him personally, it did not matter two straws but this much was certain that the status was affected. That consideration could not be neglected, otherwise the result would be that they would make the Commissioner's post more undesirable than it had been in the past and they might certainly lose good officers. This consideration he put forward with considerable experience. These were considerations of real truth and he advised them to pass the amendment.

SIR P. MEHTA.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, who followed, said that he had not intended to speak on this subject but as the Commissioner had made a long speech in support of the amendment, he thought it desirable to state the reasons which actuated the Committee to make the recommendation they had made. He was surprised to hear the last argument put forward by Mr. Cadell, namely, the argument about status. In the first place, the Commissioner had misunderstood the proposal. He had argued that the Chairmen of the Improvement Trust and the Port Trust were made members of the Legislative Council even when a measure relating to their respective bodies was not before the Council and he did not see why the Municipal Commissioner should not be made a member of the Council. But that was not the proposal of Government. The proposal of Government was confined to occasions when the interests of the Municipality were pending before the Council,—and not to any indefinite period.

There was some reason for excluding the Commissioner from the Legislative Council. The position of the Chairmen of the Improvement Trust and the Port Trust was very different from that of the Municipal Commissioner and the work falling on them was very different from the work that fell on the shoulders of the Commissioner. It was, therefore, that in 1888 this matter was very carefully considered and it was resolved not to place more burdens on the shoulders of the Commissioner, which were quite full, by having him to work on the Legislative Council. So strong was the feeling of the whole Council that the shoulders of the Commissioner should not be burdened by a work of this character, that this strong resolution was arrived at. But it was justified by the peculiar position occupied by the Commissioner. Mr. Cadell had argued that the Chairmen of the Improvement Trust and the Port Trust were on the Council even though there was no legislation affecting their body pending there and he urged how disastrous the result must be if such were the case in the case of the Municipal Commissioner. At one time the Commissioner argued that the burden on him was so much that he wanted to have the assistance of a Deputy Commissioner.

Mr. Cadell: You deny it?

Sir Pherozeshah said that he did not deny that. He would give him every assistance under their organisation but it must be remembered that the Commissioner occupied a particularly independent and responsible position. The Commissioner's was a peculiar position and the burden of work was the chief reason to exclude him. Mr. Cadell had talked of status but he asked Mr. Cadell himself,—he did not ask him as their Commissioner,—whether the dignity and the status of the Commissioner depended on the possibility of being sometimes included in the deliberations of the Legislative Council. It was a matter of personal sentiment and it ought not to have any effect on their deliberations.

A UNIQUE POSITION.

Coming to the merits of the question, Sir Pherozeshah said it seemed to him that the Commissioner did not realise the real position he occupied. The position of the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation was quite different from that of the Municipal Commissioner in Bombay. The Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation was the head of both the executive and the deliberative bodies. They thanked God that they were not in that position and as a matter of fact the Calcutta and Madras Corporations had been advised by the Decentralisation Commission that the Bombay system was by far the best and they were going to modify their organisation. The position of the Chairmen of the Improvement Trust and the Port Trust was also different. They did both the executive and the deliberative work. The Municipal Commissioner stood in a unique and different position. If the members were familiar with the debate on the Municipal Bill, they would know that there was a great deal of discussion not only between members of Government and non-official Indians but also between non-official European members on the question whether the Municipal Commissioner ought not to be called in reality and in fact a servant of the Corporation. A great fight had then taken place and it was stated by Government officers that he would be none the less a servant even if he was not called so. He then fought for the position and when their attention was drawn to the independent position of the Commissioner, they were made to alter their views. He was the head of their executive hand. On him the sole responsibility of executive work rested. The Corporation laid down the policy for him. The municipal government was in their hands. All that was to be done in the shape of executive work must be done by the hand of the Commissioner. That was the beauty of their municipal constitution. The Commissioner could not represent them on the Council as he could not be elected. It was therefore that the power was given to the Corporation to elect their representative for all the purposes of carrying the voice of the Corporation and that representative pointed out the interests and wishes of the Corporation. That did not preclude the Commissioner from giving the fullest assistance in the deliberations of the Council. They had always insisted that when matters affecting the municipality were concerned they must be first referred for the opinion and views of the Corporation.

A DIFFICULT POSITION.

He admitted that there were occasions on which before coming to the Corporation, Government had gone to the Commissioner for his views and that sometimes placed the Corporation in a difficult position. Such a thing had happened in the case of the Survey Bill. That was a very disadvantageous position the Corporation were placed in, but it showed that the Commissioner did enjoy the advantage of being consulted. So far as the preparation for a measure relating to the Corporation was concerned, he was the first person Government consulted and he gave his views not on the spur of the moment but he got the fullest time to communicate his view and that too after enjoying the advantage of a personal consultation with members of Government. Then, when the matter came before them, they always as a rule appointed a committee in which the Commissioner always assisted. The whole thing was thrashed out with the aid and assistance of and consultation with the Commissioner. He had then the fullest opportunity of stating his views on that subject. But, it should also he remembered that very often Legislation had been taken up at the instance of the Commissioner himself, so that he had the fullest opportunity of expressing his views. It was only after the Corporation came to a decision that the matter would go before the Legislative Council. Their representative would then have the fullest opportunity of knowing the views of the whole Corporation as well as those of the Commissioner, so that the only point that remained was regarding the proceedings in the Select Committee. With regard to that he said that if any hitch occurred in the Select Committee and it was felt that the opinion of the Commissioner would be of some avail, he knew of cases when the Select Committee had adjourned its meetings to ascertain the views of the Commissioner. In this connection Mr. Cadell had cited some cases but that relating to the Malaria measure was the weakest. The difficulty that had arisen there related to the drafting of the section. Mr. Pattani then consulted the Commissioner as the Secretary to Government wanted the section to be drafted in a particular manner and he (the speaker) was opposing that draft. It was really a question of drafting and nothing else. The question of time given to him was between him and the Chairman of the Committee. Why Sir William Morrison should have hurried him at the time of the license measure, he did not understand, but the fact remained that the Commissioner gave his views at every stage. Even the Select Committee could send for him as they had often done in the past. What he wanted to point out was that the Commissioner might be used against the member representing the municipal point of view. What position would the Corporation be placed in then? It was well worth considering the case where their executive officer was opposed to the views of the member representing the Corporation. Mr. Cadell had asked them to consider the obverse case and had asked what strength that would give to the municipality but Mr. Cadell was speaking without having been on the Legislative Council. If he had served on the Council and was acquainted with the manner in which the deliberations of that body were carried on, he would have known that unless the Government member acceded to those views, even his (the Commissioner's) support would not carry the views of the Municipality. It was true that a large number of non-officials were on the Council but that majority was stultified by the fact that a good many of them were nominated by Government and nobody knew better than Mr. Cadell what that meant, and what difficulty it was for a nominated member to take the opposite view. So the majority that was supposed to exist on the Legislative Council was more an ostensible majority than a majority for the purpose of carrying the non-official view.

On all these considerations, Sir Pherozeshah asked the Corporation to accept the Committee's Report.

AMENDMENT CARRIED.

Mr. Wadia's amendment was put to the vote and declared carried by 27 votes against 17. Sir Pherozeshah demanded a poll, with the result that 28 voted for and 18 against the amendment, the division being as follows:—

*For the amendment*:—Mr. Balkrishna Wasoodev Pandurang; Mr. Byramji R. B. Jijibhoy; Mr. Cawasji Jehangir; Dr. D. A. D'Monte; Mr. F. M. Chinoy; Mr. F. F. Gordon; Mr. G. W. Hatch; Mr. J. A. Wadia; Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy; Mr. J. D. Framji; Major W. Glen-Liston; Mr. J. A. D. McBain; Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy; Mr. Mahomedbhoy Datoobhoy; Mr. Mahomedbhoy Hajibhoy; Mr. J. S. W. Milne; Mr. Mirza A. M. Khan; Dr. M. C. Javle; Dr. E. Moses; Mr. P. C. Sethna; Dr. R. T. Nariman; Mr. A. H. A. Simcox; Sir Temelji B. Nairman; Mr. G. D. Traylen; Mr. V. A. Dabholkar; Rao Bahadur V. K. Vandekar; and Mr. G. Wittet.

*Against the amendment*:—Mr. Joseph Baptista; Sir Bhalchandra Krishna; Mr. C. V. Mehta; Dr. D. B. Master; Mr. D. E. Wacha; Sir D. M. Petit; Mr. H. P. Mody; Mr. J. B. Petit; Dr. J. J. Cursetji; Mr. Karmali Pirbhoy; Dr. K. E. Dadachanji; Rao Saheb Manaji Rajuji; Dr. N. H. Sukhia; Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta; Dr. P. H. Meishri; Mr. R. B. Mantri; Mr. R. S. Navalkar; and Dr. S. S. Batliwalla.

Mr. S. C. Barodawalla did not vote.

After the poll was taken, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Mr. Hussen A. Lalji and Mr. Cassamalli J. Pirbhoy attended the meeting. The President then put the amendment as a substantive proposition and declared it carried by 28 votes against 21. A poll was again demanded, the voting being 29 against 21. The division was the same except that the three new arrivals voted against and Mr. Barodawalla, who had remained neutral, on the first occasion, now voted for the proposal, which was then declared carried.

MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE.

In accordance with a previous notice of motion, Mr. Joseph Baptista then moved:—

"That the President be requested to move Government to amend section 11 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act by inserting the following clause therein:—

(e) or has paid rent for the half-year from the 1st day of April to the 30th day of September last preceding the preparation of the roll, at the rate of not less than Rs. 30 per mensem."

In support of his proposition, Mr. Baptista said that the issue that he had raised was plain and simple and ought to be considered on its merits. It deprived nobody of its rights, it made no change in the Constitution. It only proposed to extend the franchise to occupiers also. The object of this proposal was to extend the application of the principle of election, which was an old principle and which first came into existence owing to the courage and sagacity of the triumphant champion of the people, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. If they read Mr. Wacha's instructive book, they would find that in the history of the British rule in India, this was the first time this principle was adopted in India. Unfortunately, however, the whole benefit went on one side and that too was conferred by accident on house-owners, though it was not the intention to do so. Sir Pherozeshah, who had fought for the people, had not advocated the cause of house-owners but at that time there was so great a discontent for the way in which warrants were issued and the taxes collected that the liabilty was transferred from occupiers to house-owners and it was thus that house-owners came to be the representatives of the rate payers. In England, an occupier was entitled to a vote and he saw no reason why that should not be the case here. In Bombay, the population was over ten lakhs and the number of electors on the roll was 10,000, that was to say one per cent. only. That was a very narrow limit and they must break and extend that narrow limit. Now, house-owners paid general tax, which came to fifty lakhs as against the total of 132 lakhs. Out of these 50 lakhs, Government paid two lakhs and the Port Trust paid two. Then there was a large number of people who were not entitled to vote as their assessment was under the prescribed amount. So that those voters paid forty lakhs, that was to say, a third of the total taxation and his argument was that why should they alone be entitled to vote. But he would go a step further and say that house-owners were not the true rate payers. They were rate-payers to the extent they occupied their own houses.

Mr. Baptista then went into the figures in greater detail and pointed out that only four per cent. of the European population was entitled to vote now, although the wheel-tax payer was enabled to vote with the object of entitling the European population to vote. He contended that the reform should not be delayed. The municipal administration affected tenants far more seriously than the 7,000 house-owners. The principle was not a new one. It was also existing in Calcutta and Madras, where both the occupier and owner were entitled to vote. They ought to have taken the lead but now they would have to follow these cities in this matter. There could not be any difficulty in managing it because they could divide the city in a larger number of wards, as was the case in Calcutta, which had 25 wards. Then the question of difficulty in canvassing might appeal to some but he submitted that the greater the difficulty, the greater would be the honour. With regard to mal-practices, he would say that those could be put down by adopting most stringent measures. Justice and right demanded that this principle should be carried out and to withhold this long overdue demand was to withhold justice and right.

Mr. D. E. Wacha seconded the proposition and reserved his remarks.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar thought that this involved questions of a complicated character and should be referred to the Election Committee with instructions to expedite their Report. He moved an amendment to that effect.

Mr. Mirza seconded the amendment.

Mr. J. B. Petit supported the amendment. He expressed a hope that the Committee would also report on other larger questions, namely, the reduction in the number of the representatives of Government and the justices and the increase in the number of rate-payers' representatives.

At this stage, the meeting was adjourned until Monday.

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## THE PRUSSIAN "MAHOUT."

### POLITICAL GERMAN LEAGUES IN AMERICA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 4.

The London correspondent of the "Civil-Military Gazette" cables:—

Earl Rosebery in a speech on Saturday likened Prussia to a Mahout driving the German elephant. He added that the German element in America desired similarly to drive the United States.

To-day's telegrams quote the American Press as protesting precisely in that spirit against the formation of German leagues, claiming to control five million votes and threatening to use them against every politician refusing to subscribe to their policy which the New York "Times" defines as embroiling the country with a friendly nation and committing the Government to acts of unneutral interference.

The New York "Sun" declares that every counsel of honour answers with defiance to the threat to drive from public life men who have the courage to oppose this project.

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### SPAIN AND ALGECIRAS.

Great importance (says an Exchange telegram from Gibraltar), is attached to the visit of the Spanish Crown Ministers to Algeciras, Ceuta, and Tarifa. In the two former cities they minutely inspected the harbours at present under construction, and also studied the possibility of building one at Tarifa in view of its proximity to Morocco, Tarifa being the nearest point in Europe to Morocco. Algeciras will become a free port and also a base for the Spanish garrisons in Morocco. King Alfonso, the promoter of these improvements, will visit Algeciras early in March.

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At the Calcutta High Court, before Justice Teunon and a special jury, Sheikh Mongroo, the "Manji" of a cargo boat was found guilty and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment for abetment in connection with the scuttling of the boat of which he was in charge.

The Simplified Speling Sosieti, as it calls itself, was to have expounded its faith at the Conference of Educational Associations in the second week of January. While it has a "Prezident," "Vies-Prezidents," a Comiti," and a "Sekretari," it has hitherto refrained from applying its principles to the spelling of proper names, only to titles. Thus, one of the "vies-prezidents" is "The Riet On. Lord Bryce," another is "Prinsipal Sir James Donaldson," and a third is Michael Sadler, "Vies-Chaanselor ov the Yunivursiti ov Leeds."

Mr. Arthur Meredith, C. S. I. formerly Commissioner of Umballa Division, Punjab, has died of pneumonia.

## "GUARD YOUR TONGUES."

### AMUSING GERMAN OUTBURST.

For reasons not difficult to discern, the hatred of Britain which now runs riot in Germany seems to have reached its highest pitch in Hamburg, says the "Daily Telegraph." The newspapers of that city continue to print the most violent tirades against everything British, and their language is that of a scolding fishwife. The following are some of the most illuminating passages from an article in the "Hamburger Nachrichten," headed: "Guard your tongues!"

"We do not imitate the English in their morbid and crazy fear of espionage, the less so because we are not at all inclined to imitate any characteristic of that unpleasing nation. The old tendency in Germany to copy English ways had practically disappeared even before the war, thanks to the growing German consciousness. But it has now been quite rooted out, and many German men are growing unusually long beards in order to avoid falling under the degrading suspicion of being like the clean-shaven Englishmen. Yet although we regard the Englishman with unconquerable repulsion because of his many characteristics so opposed to our own, which in the present time of war seem particularly gross in our eyes, and though we scoff at his mendacity and his hypocrisy, despise the sordidness with which he wages war, and mock at his Falstaffin belief in discretion as the better part of valour, and his fear of espionage which leads him to throw every German he can lay hands on into his miserable concentration camps: yet merely in order to get as far away as possible from the English and their manners we must not fall into the other extreme.

"Dread of spies is unknown to us, and we do not want to know it. Fear of any kind, even in war-time, has no place in German spirits. Yet we must not hide the fact that spies surround us and listen to whatever remarks they can pick up."

After a long homily on the danger of discussing various aspects of the war with strangers, the Hamburg paper exhorts its readers to "guard their tongues." The whole article breathes that morbid fear of spies which was so prevalent in Germany before the war, and which led to much persecution of innocent travellers.

THE HUNGER MENACE.

Appeals for economy in the consumption of bread and other food are now almost a daily feature in the German papers, and day by day such exhortations become more insistent. It is clear that there is a widespread feeling of anxiety among the more educated classes as to the sufficiency of the food reserves, yet the papers are obliged by the censorship to paint the situation in the brightest possible colours, in order not to alarm the masses. One of the most outspoken articles on this subject appears in the "Vossische Zeitung," communicated from "a highly-esteemed source," and the editor recommends the warning it conveys to the "most serious attention" of his readers.

"For nearly five months now (says the writer) the expression "world-war" has been in everyone's mouth. But I am compelled to doubt whether the popular consciousness has realised the fact that it is more than a question of a fight against a superior enemy on land and sea, and that we are surrounded by a chain which we cannot break, and by which the importation of the most important supplies is cut off. Already we can perceive by the scarcity of petroleum that we cannot live as comfortably as we were accustomed to on what we find within Germany's own frontiers. It is less a question of price than of supplies. Of what avail is it to the poor seamstress who wants to work in the long dark hours that the price of oil has not risen considerably if for this price she is not able to obtain any oil at all?"

After arguing that the fixing of maximum prices serves only to impede importation by reducing the reward offered to audacious blockade-runners, the writer continues:

"In the agricultural journals there are reports from many parts of the Empire that the harvest will fall below the first brilliant expectations. We know that in Alsace and in East Prussia a great part of the harvest has been destroyed. We know that every year we imported from abroad several million tons of provender, and that these imports have now ceased. We are thus faced with increased danger of the employment of grain as provender. The peasant does not easily understand why he should let his cattle starve or buy more expensive provender so that the people in the towns may have bread. Under the regime of maximum prices the cheapest provender for the peasant is rye.

SHORTAGE OF WHEAT.

"It is evident that only great economy can prevent us from being confronted with serious scarcity in the last months of the harvest year. There is especially a danger that if we do not at once restrict our consumption of wheat flour we shall have used up our wheat by spring time, and be obliged to use rye meal. While the healthy and strong among our population might not suffer very much in this eventuality it would mean considerable suffering for the sick and weak. Moreover, the great number of small bakers who only produce white bread will at one blow be deprived of all means of earning a living.

"There is reason to fear that we have not justified the confidence of the Government that the patriotism of the people would suffice to induce them to practise frugality without the pressure of increasing prices. Exhortations to frugality in school and church and by means of handbills have not had remarkable success. The so-called war bread cannot be had in many parts of Berlin, as the bakeries find that its production is inconvenient and the public does not demand it. For everyone aware of the needs of the Fatherland this Christmas has been the most painful day in this painful year. While our soldiers in Belgium, France and Poland were fighting and dying in rain and snow we have held festival and dissipated our necessaries in the form of delicacies. Economy is gladly left to others. Certainly we do not yet clearly grasp the fact that our supplies of grain are no less a means of defence for the Fatherland than our cannons and guns. If we do not treat our grain supplies in such a way as to make them last to the coming harvest it will go ill with the Fatherland."

## FREEDOM IN EDUCATION.

### FAILURE OF THE GERMAN SYSTEM.

In the course of his presidential address at the annual meeting of the Private Schools Association held during mail week at the College of Preceptors, Dr. F. Arthur Sibly, said that the destructive war forced upon them by the barbarous ideals of the German bureaucracy had brought into world-wide prominence that complete failure of the German system of education with which some of them had for years been familiar. The alleged success of the highly-organised system of education in Germany had long been the chief stock-in-trade of those who favoured the extension of State enterprise and control in England. He could not do a better service to the cause of freedom in education, for which that Association stood, than by reminding them of the evidence which came to them in 1908 of the complete failure of the German system as an instrument for the development of character, and by pointing out that the war confirmed most terribly the conclusions to which that earlier evidence pointed. The investigators of the International Conference on Moral Education showed that in the German system of education no class whatever escaped with the least vestige of individuality from the crushing weight of bureaucratic control, Headmasters and assistant teachers, students training for the profession, and pupils in the schools, one and all, became little more than lifeless parts of a huge mechanism, and the supreme object of all education was wholly sacrificed. The facts could not be ignored. The lurid light they threw on the atrophy of the German conscience was clear to the world. As long as the human race endured, German outrages on civilisation and insults to Christianity, German blindness and self-deception, and the extinction of German individuality would stand without equal in the darkest pages of European history.

LIBERTY AND INDIVIDUALITY.

The advocates of German methods in education would find it difficult hereafter to stimulate any enthusiasm for a system which had at least not saved the German mind from gross perversion and decay, and which in his view was the chief cause of that decay. If, with the object-lesson of Germany before them, they allowed the State to destroy their liberties and individuality, they would basely betray, both for themselves and for the world at large, that freedom and that love of right in defence of which they were pouring out their treasure and their life-blood. Nothing could compensate a nation for the loss of freedom. Industrial organisation might add immensely to the wealth-producing power of a nation, educational organisation might greatly increase the intellectual output of schools, social organisation might diminish poverty and force men to discharge their obvious duties; but wealth was not necessarily a blessing, intellectual attainment was no guarantee of happiness or of social service, and the gross material aims which for the most part dominated so-called social reformers were apt to blight the very life which they sought to benefit. But this was not all: wealth and intellectual attainment divorced from spiritual ideals might prove curses alike to their owner and to those about him. Germany had built up an army which for size, organisation, and discipline had never in the world's history been approached; it had educated its citizens into the most productive of wealth-producing machines, and by them had effected immense material progress and accumulated great wealth. These things had to-day become, alike to the German people and to the world at large, the greatest curse which the world had known. Knowledge, power and wealth only promoted human welfare when they were under the control of men capable of individual judgment who lived under a sense of individual responsibility. The German system of education had crushed individuality out of the life of teacher and of pupil.

THE TYRANT'S MODEL.

They had now before them conclusive evidence that, among German citizens generally, independent conscience and judgment were dead. Few would wholly exonerate from blame the instrument which had shaped the German mind. In no department of life was freedom of greater value than in education. Here, as elsewhere, obvious advantages were to be obtained by organisation: here, above all, were those advantages purchased at a cost wholly out of proportion to the advantages gained. Let them defend their own little post in the citadel of liberty to the last, certain that so they would be defending an element vital to educational progress and human welfare, and let them rejoice that though the significance of German degradation might be imperfectly understood they were likely to be spared for a while at least the fulsome praise of system which, as the tyrant's model, had become hateful to them and which was mainly responsible for the appalling catastrophe which had fallen upon mankind. (Cheers.)

## SAWDUST AS A DRESSING.

Dr. Charles W. Cathcart urges in the British Medical Journal the use of pine-wood sawdust as a dressing for wounds. It must be obtained from absorbent wood, shifted through a No. 8 sieve, and then through a No. 40 sieve to remove the dust. It must be sewn up in sterilized gauze bags loosely filled, and these are placed upon the wound. They absorb the discharges, deodorize the secretions and act to a slight extent as antiseptics.

## THE FRIENDLESS GERMANS

### A MUNICH PROFESSOR'S LAMENT.

"The Times" publishes some extracts from a four columns article by. Dr. Karl Theodor von Heigel, president of the Academy of Sciences at Munich, in the Christmas Day edition of the Vienna "Zeit" on the question "Why have the Germans so few friends?"

He begins by remarking that in these days the question is constantly recurring why the Germans, "who since 1870 have threatened none of their neighbours and have acquired only contemptible remnants in the distribution of the world," have no friends at all except in Austria. The professor is ungrateful enough not even to mention Enver Pasha.

Meanwhile neither bellicose France nor arrogant England is nearly so much disliked. Notwithstanding Germany's notorious weakness for all that is foreign, "the sympathies of Europe turn more and more to the self confident Englishmen and Frenchmen than to the more modest Germans." Since the outbreak of war a friendly voice has seldom been heard in Belgium (sic), Holland, Italy, or Switzerland, "the very countries which draw from Germany a considerable part of their intellectual food." The professor is also dissatisfied with the United States and with Spain.

GERMAN "PECULIARITIES."

Coming to an attempt to answer his question, Professor von Heigel suggests, first, that the Germans have been too unready to lend money to foreign countries; secondly, that they have been too careless with regard to the foreign Press, and only when war broke out began to pour out a flood of paper which provoked ridicule. Thirdly, he criticises German peculiarities—private peculiarities of manners and peculiarities in political life which he thinks convince foreign countries "that the Germans are a quarrelsome, divided, and unfortunate people, whose friendship brings neither honour nor advantage."

## DAM 351 FEET HIGH.

Work on the great Arrow Rock Dam on the Boise River, Idaho, is approaching completion and could if necessary, be finished within a few weeks, although probably it will go on for another year. The dam will be 351 feet high, 100 feet wide and about 400 feet long at the base and 1,060 feet long at the top It is of reinforced concrete, of which 530,000 cubic yards have been used. It will store water to a depth of 330 feet. The back water will extend twenty miles upstream, making a lake containing 230,000 acre-feet of water. A thousand tons of steel have been used for the five gates.

## NEW YEAR "CHEER" FOR GERMANY.

### THE KAISER'S MESSAGE.

According to the wireless news from Berlin received in London the Kaiser issued from the German Main Headquarters the following New Year's message:—

To the German Army and Navy.

After five long months of heavy and hot fighting we enter the new year. Brilliant victories have been gained and great successes have been achieved.

The German army is almost everywhere on the territory of the enemy, and the repeated attempts of the opponents to swarm German territory with their legions have failed.

My ships have covered themselves with glory in every sea, and their crews have proved that not only do they know how to fight victoriously, but that they know how to die like heroes when overwhelmed by superior forces.

Behind the army and fleet the entire German nation stands in unexampled harmony, prepared to sacrifice its heart blood for the sacred domestic hearth which we are defending against an outrageous invasion.

Much has come to pass in the old year, but the enemies are still firmly kept low. Always fresh hordes are rolling up against our army and the army of our faithful allies. But their numbers do not frighten us. Although the times may be serious and the task before us may be a heavy one, we may look forward into the future with the firmest confidence.

Next to God's wise guidance I trust to the matchless bravery of the army and navy and know myself to be one with the entire German nation. Therefore let us face the new year unflinchingly, looking forward to new deeds and new victories for our beloved Fatherland.

(Signed) WILHELM I. R.

### A CLAIM TO NEARLY 600,000 PRISONERS.

The following, states the "Manchester Guardian," has been also officially circulated through the German wireless stations:—

Berlin, January 1.—It is officially reported that the total number of prisoners of war, excluding civil prisoners, interned in Germany at the end of the year amounts 8,138 officers and 577,875 men.

In this total, part of the prisoners taken during the pursuit in Russian Poland, as well as all prisoners now in transport, are not included.

The total figure is made up as follows:—

French: 3,459 officers, 215,905 men, including seven generals.

Russians: 3,575 officers, 306,280 men, including 18 generals.

Belgians: 612 officers, 36,852 men, including three generals.

Englishmen: 492 officers, 18,824 men.

The report circulated via Copenhagen and apparently originating from the Russian Ministry of War that there are in Russia 1,140 German officers and 134,700 men as prisoners of war is misleading, as the Russians are including in this number all civil prisoners of war retained and interned at the beginning of the war.

It may be estimated that at the utmost 15 per cent. of the amount stated are prisoners of war. In this respect it must be pointed out that the greatest part of these prisoners fell into Russian hands in an injured condition.

It may be added that, whether or not the Germans' claims in regard to prisoners of war are entirely to be credited, it is certain that they habitually reckon all the enemy wounded who fall into their hands. The French, according to their own statement, do not.

## MATERIALIST IDEAS OF GEOGRAPHY.

Among Thursday's (Jan. 7) sessions of Educational Conferences at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, one of the most attractive was the afternoon sitting of the Geographical Association, at which the presidential address was delivered by Mr. Hilaire Belloc, writes the "Manchester Guardian." The old materialist conception of historical geography, Mr. Belloc suggested in a characteristic paper, and the effect of geographical conditions upon the development and habits of the human race, should be replaced by a saner and more real conception of the way in which human development on the surface of the earth had taken place. Materialism might be defined as the attitude of mind which conceived of a sequence proceeding from the inanimate to the animate and from the less to the more conscious.

As opposed to that conception the speaker argued that religion, accident, the deliberate action of the human will, centred in one person or Government, the conflict of wills and continuity of tradition—five non-material things—determined historical geography far more than any materialist causes.

It was quite possible, Mr. Belloc remarked, to give a materialist explanation of the Law Courts being at Westminster Hall. But why did Parliament move them to the Strand? He could not say, but it was done purposely by an action of the human will, and from what he knew of politics it must have been a "job." (Laughter.) Why was the L.C.C. County Hall being built on the south of the river? He did not know—it was five years since he was in Parliament. (Laughter.) He defied any man to give a materialist explanation of that (Laughter.) At any rate, he hoped property in the neighbourhood would go up. (Laughter.)

## TYPHOID VACCINE IN POWDER.

August Lumiere, inventor of color photography, is said to have invented a way of putting up anti-typhoid vaccine in dry powder in capsules. Each capsule contains 10,000,000,000 germs and four capsules are swallowed every day for a week.


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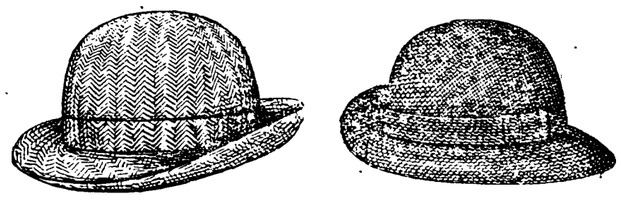

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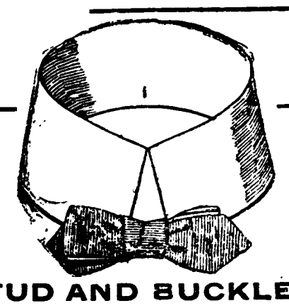

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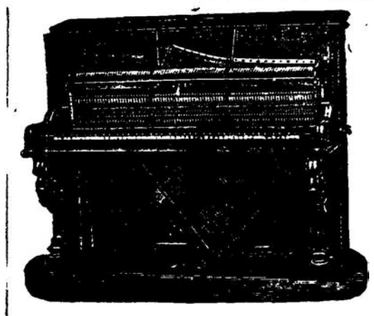

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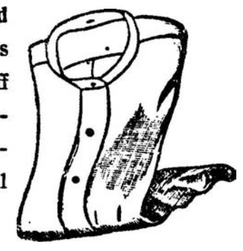

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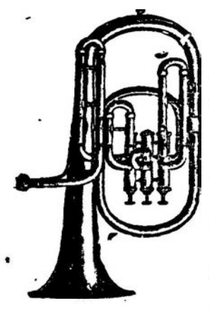

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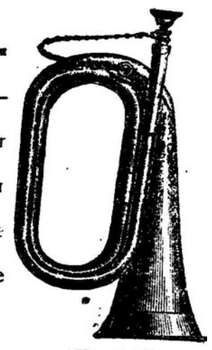

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